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Journal of Pharmacy
With which is Incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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ROLL OF HONOUR.

Presented to the Melbourne College of Pharmacy by Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher.

the addition of a definite substance in a solvent such as tinctures of cantharidin, iodine, etc., to genuine all spirits and liquors. There should also be included in this class a series of preparations for use as flavouring or therapeutic agents in place of the distilled aromatic waters. These latter, like infusions are a relic of past ages. It is absurd to say now, when the science of essential oil manufacture has reached such a high state of development, that we are dependent on distilled aromatic waters for perfection in flavours. It is surely not beyond the resources of practical pharmacy combined with modern chemistry to construct a series of preparations to be called solutions so that a definite amount could be added to each mixture as a flavouring agent. These suggestions apply to all preparations having alcohol or alcohol and water as the solvent. Glycerine and syrups have a sphere of their own to fill. They would thus have a series of liquid extracts of drugs and solutions of definite substances; compound extracts or compound solutions would be constructed on the same principle. Though this seems a drastic suggestion, it would cause no more upsetting than the issue of a new Pharmacopœia, and old stock could be used up by a simple process of conversion. The advantage to prescriber and dispenser alike is self-evident. Such a simplification would go a long way towards putting pharmacy on a real scientific basis. The Pharmacopœia would then be constructed on truly progressive lines, worthy of modern pharmacy, and not, as it is at present, a mere miscellaneous collection of antiquated formulæ.

Simples and Tisanes.

British Medical Journal, Feb. 26, 1916.

No English practitioner who has followed his profession on the Continent can fail to have been struck by the extensive use made of popular medicinal herbs as adjuvants to medical treatment properly so called. In England the preparation of infusions, decoctions, extracts, and liniments of herbs is now handed over to the manufacturing chemist, but there is a wide difference between the elaboration of acetate or citrate of potash with infusion of buchu in the ordinary 6 oz. mixture and that of the same salt administered by the French method in a cupful of hot, freshly-prepared infusion, or the expectorant qualities of oxymel of squills and ipecacuanha given in a hot infusion of linseed and liquorice. From the time of Hippocrates the value of the ingestion of hot water in the treatment of febrile affections has been recognised and the prescription of herbal infusions and decoctions is, in the main, only a device for the purpose of inducing the patient to swallow the hot liquid, just as antisepsis is in great measure a device for securing cleanliness. Not one French patient in a dozen could be persuaded to drink a quart of hot water in the twenty-four hours, but if it be provided in the form of a herbal infusion, duly flavoured and sweetened, no difficulty is experienced. In the whole realm of medicinal nature there is no more active salutary diuretic and diaphoretic than hot water, and the physiological action of the latter is free from any drawback, whereas that of powerful drugs such as nitre, pilocarpine, sparteine, and the like, is often attended by injurious collateral effects. The absorption of the hot liquid and its free evacuation by the emunctories is a form of lavage of the tissues, stimulating metabolism, and ridding the organism of microbal toxins and organic waste products. The French pharmacopœia contains upwards of 200 tisanes, and no scheme of treatment is thought complete unless it provides for the ingestion of an adequate quantity of tisane. Instead of ordering "mist. alb.," the French doctor administers some Epsom salts or sodium sulphate in a hot infusion of senna, camomile, vervain, peppermint, or limeflower, with, on the whole, much more satisfactory results. In many parts of England a decoction of poppy heads and camomile is commonly employed as a fomentation for injured limbs, and its first aid use is cordially recommended by the doctors, since if it does nothing more, it secures cleanliness of skin. Let us, then, administer the bromides in a fresh infusion of valerian; nitre or ammonium acetate in a hot infusion of marsh mallow, couch grass, or pellitory; expectorants in a decoction of tussilage, pine buds, or serpentary; and a diuretic of potassium acetate in an infusion of elder flowers, saponaria, or borage. A cupful of hot vervain or camomile after dinner is an excel-

lent carminative and facilitates digestion, and there are still people who like these draughts. Our professional forefathers were adepts in this matter, and in mediæval art the physician was usually represented scanning a sample of urine or culling herbs:

Excellent herbs had our fathers of old.
Excellent herbs to ease their pain—
Alexanders and marigold,
Eyebright, orris and elecampane,
Basil, rocket, valerian, rue
(Almost singing themselves they run),
Vervain, dittany, "call-me-to-you"
Cowslip, melilot, rose-of-the-sun;
Anything green that grew out of the mould
Was an excellent herb to our fathers of old.

Restrictions on the Sale of Laudanum.

British Medical Journal.

The recent action of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, in adding to Part I. of the Poisons Schedule all preparations of opium containing 0.75 per cent. or more of morphine, puts an end to a somewhat anomalous state of things which has existed for the last thirteen months. Until the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1914 came into force on January 1st, 1915, laudanum, or tincture of opium, contained 0.75 per cent. of morphine, and was therefore included in Part II. of the Poisons Schedule, and could be sold by any qualified pharmacist without restriction, provided it was labelled with its name, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller: only preparations containing 1 per cent. or more of morphine were in Part I., so that they could not be sold unless the purchaser was personally known to the seller or was introduced by some one known to both, and after making an entry, in a book kept for the purpose, of the particulars of the sale, the purpose for which it was required, etc., which entry had to be signed by the purchaser. In the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1914, however, the strength of the official tincture of opium was raised to 1 per cent. of morphine, while the synonym "laudanum" was retained, and the tincture therefore passed automatically into Part I. of the schedule. This placed pharmacists in a somewhat difficult position; if called on *de novo* to dispense or supply tincture of opium or laudanum, the new tincture alone could be supplied and the regulations of Part I. must be complied with, but in dispensing prescriptions written when the old *Pharmacopœia* was in force, obviously the tincture of the old strength must be used, and in selling laudanum to persons who had previously been accustomed to buying it, it would have been dangerous to supply an article one-third stronger than formerly, even though the requirements of Part I. as to signing the Poison Book were complied with. In order to prevent divergence in the methods adopted by different pharmacists in dealing with this situation, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society passed a resolution recommending that "when laudanum is asked for the 1914 preparation should be supplied, and the Poison Book signed; but when the 1898 preparation is demanded, care should be taken to label it accordingly, and the attention of the purchaser should be called to the fact that it is the 1898 preparation." The Privy Council submitted this resolution to the General Medical Council, and the latter body expressed the opinion that the limit of strength for preparations of opium which can be sold without the Poison Book being signed should be 0.75 per cent. and not 1 per cent. This recommendation was duly passed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, as the body charged by law with the duty of amending the Poisons Schedules, and has now been acted upon by it. The present position, therefore, is that any one purchasing "laudanum" without indicating the preparation of the 1898 *Pharmacopœia* will receive 1 per cent. tincture, while those accustomed to the older and weaker preparation can obtain it by asking for the 1898 tincture, but in both cases the Poison Book must be signed and the full requirements of Part I. complied with. It is certainly desirable that the sale of so dangerous a substance as laudanum should be hedged round with all the restrictions required by the law, and the inclusion of both tinctures in Part I. will remove the possibility of obtaining it without complying with these restrictions by demanding the tincture formerly official.

British News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MORPHINE LAMELS.

In [illegible] form of medicated gelatine stamps containing morphine, without complying with the statutory requirements, Harrods Ltd., cash chemist, London, were recently fined £5, and £5 costs. The evidence in the case showed there is a great demand for such articles among officers of the army, and the dangers of the non-observance of the legal formalities was emphasised by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who appeared for the informants, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

MORPHINE AND COCAINE LAMELS.

On February 10, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, Savory and Moore Ltd., chemists, New Bond-street, W., were charged with having sold morphine hydrochloride and cocaine to Frederick W. Branch without entering his name and address in the poisons book. Mr. Glyn-Jones, who prosecuted, said that on December 20th last the defendants inserted an advertisement in the "Times" recommending as a "useful present for friends at the Front:" a small pocket-case containing medicines in the form of thin sheets or "lamels." Mr. Glyn-Jones said that it was only fair to say that the advertisement did not invite people to apply for any particular medicaments. The evidence disclosed that Mr. Branch, who was not known to the defendants, replied to the advertisement, and obtained a case of lamels, two of which were morphin hydrochloride and cocaine. Mr. Kirby, for the defendants, said that the [illegible] was due to a slip on the part of an assistant, who acted in direct contradiction to instructions. The magistrate imposed a fine of £1, with £3 3s costs.

PROPRIETARY QUESTIONS.

The Gloucestershire Chemists' Association, at a recent meeting unanimously resolved—

"That this association considers every effort should be made to induce manufacturers to protect the price of their goods, and that it is very important that fair value should in every case be the governing factor."

"The association strongly supports the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Conference that the minimum profit should be 20 per cent. on foods and 25 per cent. on proprietary articles where any kind of any quantity."

"It is also of opinion that the P.A.T.A. Council is somewhat losing sight of the original intention of that association to obtain a living profit for retailers by now accepting articles which show much profit as would originally have been agreed."

THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY.

Speaking before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, Sir Rubert A. Robinson, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, took as his subject the future of pharmacy, a profession in which he had spent over forty years, and from which he very recently retired. He believed there was a bright prospect for the young men and young women who had entered or were about to enter pharmacy. The future, however, must depend on whether they resolved to maintain a high standard of training and conduct, or whether they would consent to descend to the level of small traders. It would be useless to ask for State control, as in France and Germany, or for more protective legislation, unless pharmacists themselves were determined to do all in their own power to uphold the dignity of the profession. He firmly believed that no profession could be "run on the cheap," and he disagreed with professional men consenting to become the servants of men who were not themselves members of the profession. The barrister or the attorney would not act in that way, and why should the pharmacist? He liked to see the young members of the profession looking forward to entering into business on their own account, and he advised partnerships as conducive to success and to a reasonable degree of leisure.

American Notes.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

Bills have been introduced in the New York Senate making it a felony to sell or give away habit-forming drugs, except under the conditions prescribed in the Act regulating the sale of narcotic drugs. At present it is only a felonious offence to sell these drugs to persons under 16 years of age. Another proposed amendment of the Public Health law prohibits the sale by retail of bichloride of mercury in dry form, except in tablets of distinctive form and colour, labelled "Poison" on each tablet, and dispensed in sealed glass containers, conspicuously labelled "Poison" in red letters. Preparations containing one-tenth of a grain or less of bichloride of mercury are exempted.

BARIUM SULPHATE IN X-RAY WORK.

Attention has been directed to the large number of fatalities which have occurred of late owing to dispensers supplying Barium Sulphide for Sulphate. There has been such an increase in the use of the latter chemical for X-rays diagnosis that it is desirable in the public interest to emphasise the carelessness which has been shown by both prescriber and dispenser in not realising the gravity of the error. Abbreviations in prescription writing is the primary cause of the trouble. Physicians order Barium Sulph., and the dispenser (who ought to know better) supplies Barium Sulphide. The next thing is the death of the patient, and the necessity of attending an inquest, with its consequent worry.

"SPATULA" WISDOM

One of the brightest American drug journals which comes to hand each month is the Boston "Spatula." From a recent number the following trade pointers are abstracted:—

Desirable Trade.

In all your advertising and modern schemes for booming business, don't forget that the pre-

scription trade is the most profitable and the most desirable that can come to your store. Give it a fair share of the publicity, and do it in a more dignified way than you would advertise cigars. That is one place where a little dignity does want to show—in the prescription department.

Cold Weather Specialties.

A window of cold weather specialities, including chest protectors, hot water bottles, cough remedies, etc., was so arranged as to attract attention. A field of artificial snow in the foreground was surrounded by a row of snowballs, in each of which was stuck a small banner lettered with the name and price of one of the articles which filled the rear of the window. A bulletin board across one corner, with dashes of snow upon it, and fringed with icicles read: "Cold Wave Coming! Let it wave! Protect your health and comfort by laying in a supply of our cold weather necessities."

Tactful Selling.

The clever salesman never scares his customers out by naming the price on the goods the first thing. Lots of times you can sell to the prospective buyer goods twenty-five per cent. better than he came to buy by a little judicious talk, and a withholding of the price until the quality is made perfectly apparent. A high-priced article sprung upon such a customer suddenly when he is looking for something cheap is pretty likely to end in a disastrous failure. Get out the inexpensive goods, and then make apparent the difference between them and the good ones before quoting the price at all. It doesn't take a great deal of tact to manage this successfully, even when the customer asks the price at once.

The Modern Way.

The up-to-date drug store will find a typewriter a well-nigh indispensable part of its equipment, Its uses are innumerable. Typewritten labels look neater, can be more easily read, and are appreciated by customers. It makes possible timely personal letters to a select mailing list. The small store that could not afford the expense of a printed catalogue may get out typewritten lists of staples and specialities in spare hours. Such a list placed in the homes of the people who live out of town in the adjacent territory will invariably bring business of the most desirable sort. Orders that come in for things that you list and your competitor does not will usually be accompanied by orders for other goods seen looking for the main item.

War Notes.

Status of the Army Dentist.

Dental bodies throughout the Commonwealth are still pressing their claims upon the Defence Department for more adequate recognition. To the representations which have been made, the Department replies "that the Dental branch of the Service is distinctly in the state of observation, and it is not considered that any alteration should be made until the working of the service has been noted." As an answer to this contention, the dentists claim that the service has passed the experimental stage, and has become an absolute necessity. Complaint is made of unequitable treatment, and one instance is quoted of lieutenants in Victoria receiving 13/6 per day and 3/6 field allowance, whilst in some of the other States the remuneration is 15/- and 3/6 allowance. Stress is laid on the necessity of exercising discretion in recruiting. Already the shortage of registered men is being felt, and, if conscription is enforced, the profession will be forced, in the interests of the public, to ask for some exemptions from active service. Lieut.-Colonel Dr. J. W. Springthorpe recently addressed the members of the Odontological Society of Victoria. His observations were pointed and direct. After twelve months' experience he had come to the conclusion that from the medical and dental aspect ideas were all wrong. All that the R.A.M.C. considered were regulations and not facts. For the first twelve months it was all muddle, but matters were now improving. Subsequently Surgeon-General Fetherston was introduced to the meeting, and listened to a number of speeches from representatives of the various dental organisations. Dr. Prytz pleaded for a separate Dentists' Corps, instead of being attached to the A.M.C., as at present. Mr. A. L. Elvins, President of Dental Board, complained of delay at Headquarters in dealing with dental matters. Mr. W. J. Tuckfield urged that it would be a mistake to be dissociated with the A.M.C. A separate corps would not be an advantage. He quoted instances where dentists in the A.M.C. were doing professional work with privates' status and pay. Since then commisions had been granted. He thought commissioned rank as Captain should be granted. The clergy and the veterinary surgeon had such rank, and he thought the dentist was also entitled to it. Captain Aitken referred to the great assistance the Dental Corps had been in bringing the profession together. He had had a trying time in organising the service in Victoria, but General Fetherston had done his best to make things run smoothly. Dr. E. S. Fischer said that 95 per cent. of the men who left these shores suffered from dental defects. If that did not explain the need for dentists, he did not know what did. After other representatives' had spoken, the President asked General Fetherston to say a few words.

Surgeon-General Fetherston said: "I wish to thank you for your kind words. The Dental Services are new, as there were none twelve months ago. It is the first service that has ever been used to make men fit for active service, and only within the last few months has the Medical Department started to make unfit men fit before enlistment. Dentists are ahead of the medical profession in that respect. Many will remember that I said I would not do anything or make alterations until I knew what was wanted on the other side. You, gentlemen, do not know what has been done to forward your interests. If those gentlemen had known what had gone on, they would not have said some of the things they did, and Mr. Elvin's letter would have been viewed in a different light. The Dental Ser-

...ter now than at first. You will ... the Services will be very ... than it is now.

... Dental Corps would relieve the ... a lot of work, but I did not think ... to divide the services. The proper ... was Dental Services, and not Dental Corps. ... would consider it an honour to wear the ... and of the A.A.M.C., and will find ... advantages to be gained by being members of the A.A.M.C. will far outweigh the possible advantages of having a separate corps.

Let me say to members of the Dental Reserve, that, if their work is shown to be worthy of promotion, that they will get it in due course. I must mention that having the rank of captain as the lowest rank in A.M.S. has been a detriment to the Medical services."

... Mr. E. Joske proposed the health of General Fetherston, who was, he said, essentially a man of few words. The dentists had no ... or more sincere friend than General Fetherston. Their cause was a just one, and great things could be expected in the future. They were proud to be Australians, and, if necessary, they would be ready to do useful work. Many of the things done had been due to General Fetherston, who well deserved promotion. They were glad to see that he had been honoured, and hoped he would live long to enjoy it.

General Fetherston suitably responded, and the ... terminated.

George Arnold and Government Contracts.

... letter which appeared in the ..., on the March 27th, is surprised at ... the German question:—

"... the daily papers of March 6th ... reply to Mr. Cohen's question in Parliament, it was stated in a printed paper that George Arnold holds a State contract for the supply of ... drugs. It seems almost incredible, and I consider the public has a right to know who is the ... for such a ... The following ... well-known (a) George Arnold was ... in 1914; (b) next year he was ... trading with the enemy; (c) in ... of July, 1915, after a year of war, he ... the door of his business premises, in ... Sydney, ... previous notice, ... Arnold ...' The lettering was white ... red background. At the time Arnold held ... contract with the Defence Department ... January, 1916, he ad... in the Australian Journal of Nursing ... 'Max Arnold'."

The "Sun" ... to the ... of the ...

The Minister ... that George Arnold ... a naturalised British subject, formerly a German. He had a contract made on March 15, 1915, ... expired on June 30 and will not be renewed for the supply of four lines—Balsam copaiba, Ferrum redactum, formine (hexamethylenetetramine), and magnesia carb. It means in all only £10 a year. After the acceptance of the tender Arnold was fined £200 for trading with the enemy.

On November 30 the Stores Supply Committee, which called for and accepted the tenders, received the following communication from the Premier: "Although contractors may have acquired a British character through naturalisation or by other means, the Premier desires that such contracts should not in any case be renewed after the expiry of the arrangement."

General Items.

Miss A. B. Gabriel, sister of Mr. C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford, who at the outbreak of war was appointed on the nursing staff at the Australian Voluntary Hospital in France, is mentioned in General French's despatches as having rendered gallant and distinguished service in the field.

Mr. David Evans, Coluna, has been appointed one of the camp secretaries in connection with the Y.M.C.A. military service. Mr. Evans, who has been attached to the Langwarrin camp for several weeks past, expects to leave for the front shortly.

Sergeant H. V. Emonson, Bendigo, who enlisted in the A.I.F. some months ago, has been transferred to the A.M.C., and is now in charge of the dispensary at the Bendigo camp.

Messrs. J. G. Fitzpatrick, H. W. Jones, and F. J. Bennell left during the month as staff sergeants on transports.

Mr. H. V. Byrd, who left recently with reinforcements, has been appointed acting-sergt. dispenser for the voyage.

Lieut. G. P. Doyle, Brisbane, was gazetted on March 30 as quartermaster and hon. lieut. (temporarily), with a fixed salary of £275 per annum. The appointment dates from 1st March, 1916.

Sergt. L. W. Watts, whilst at Gallipoli with the A.M.C., was struck by a percussion shell, and had barely recovered when he was attacked by enteritis. He was then invalided to Malta. His illness continuing, he was shipped to England, where, under treatment, he recovered. Writing on 1st March, he expected to go to the front again shortly.

Warrant-Officer A. A. Chapman, who left with the 3rd Light Horse in February, 1915, has obtained a commission with the 12th Medical Field Ambulance.

Mr. W. L. Williams, son of Lieut. W. D. Williams, has been accepted for service, and is now in camp with the Field Engineers at Seymour.

Sanatogen Trade Mark.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Mahon) has refused the application of the Bacchus Marsh Milk Co. Ltd. for the suspension in its favour of the "Sanatogen" trade mark.

Enemy Trade Marks.

In reference to the sale of enemy goods, the secretary to the Federal Attorney-General's department, Mr. R. R. Garran, stated on April 17th, that the proclamation which had been issued referred only to goods bearing registered trade marks, the object in prohibiting their sale being to sever the trade connection. There was nothing to prevent the obliteration of such a trade mark from any article with a view to its sale as long as it had been purchased before the outbreak of the war. It was considered that the retention of the trade mark would result in the preservation of the trade connection. Any application for the sale of enemy goods bearing prohibited trade marks would be dealt with on its merits. This official announcement overcomes the objections which have been raised to the proclamation from almost every class of trade.

Sons of Victorian Pharmacists Enlisted.

Barnard, W. F. W.	Pincus, Cecil
oBlackie, N. R.	Pincus, Fabian
Cooper, Cyril R.	Pleasance, Wilfred
oCowe,	Pleasance, Harold
Dickson, Everard	oOwen, J. Stanley
Garrick, Kenneth	Rees, Clifton
oGrimwade, G. Risdon	Rees, D Iwyn
Grimwade, Harold W.	Say, S. V.
Grimwade, Lionel	oStrutt, S. W.
Grimwade, Fred. S	Towl, Kenneth
oKieran, J. D.	oWolfenden, C. W.
Laurance, H. R.	Wheeler, F. H. E.
Milford, E	Wheeler N. R.
Milford, W.	Winch F. J.
	Williams, W. Louis

o Killed in Action.

Abstracts.

The Army Pharmacist.

So much prominence has been given to the right of pharmacists to a proper recognition of the profession by the commission rank in the army that an even more important feature of the subject has been overshadowed. A commission rank is the right of the craft, and the Government's recognition of that right is appreciated.

The other feature calling for reform is the right of the taxpayer to protection from incompetency and its attendant graft. Every pharmacist knows and the Government should know that the humiliating spectacle of loot and graft in army medical supplies for the first overseas contingent would have been impossible had there been a properly organised pharmacy department of the Army Medical Corps, manned by qualified pharmacists.

It is a fact, demonstrated continually, that the average layman or even medical man when dealing with medical supplies and drugs is in a labyrinth. The army medical man or departmental official is no exception, and thus is provided a wide open door for the grafter to operate which men of this kidney never neglect.

German efficiency manifested itself in this as in all lines of military preparedness by placing its medical supply department in the hands of highly trained and skilled pharmacists. Japan, when incorporating the best features of European organisation in her military development, adopted the German system, and the pharmacy department is one of the most efficient in the Japanese military organisation. The same holds with nearly all European armies, Great Britain alone retaining her antiquated and wasteful methods.

It is difficult to understand how two progressive nations like the United States and Britain adhere so tenaciously to systems which have in every case of testing completely broken down, with consequent waste and loss of the taxpayers' money.

As we remark, the status of the pharmacist in the army, is of lesser importance than the organisation of an efficient pharmaceutical department entrusted with the handling of all medical supplies and the supervision of all sanitary regulations and operations either in camps, hospitals or barracks.—*Canadian Phar. Jour.*

Pharmacy as a Profession.

Some years ago the late Mr. G. J. Seabury, of America, wrote a book entitled "Shall Pharmacists Become Tradesmen?" With much perspicacity he foresaw the diverging influences which were even then tending to divorce the trained chemist from the highest part of his calling. He pleaded for a truer realisation of the professional side of the pharmacist's life. Nearly a score of years have elapsed since the book was published, and the question now arises, Has pharmacy advanced or retrograded in the interim? Looking at this question from an Australian standpoint, there is much cause for congratulation. Education has improved the pharmacist just as it has raised the standard of all callings. Organisation has become more perfect, and there is certainly a greater tendency amongst members of the craft to put aside petty jealousies and work together for the good of all. The most perplexing problem, and one which is still unsolved, is, How to restrain the man who is not amenable to moral suasion, and still persists, for reasons best known to himself, in playing a lone hand. Some of these "lonely-furrow" pharmacists are the best of good fellows individually, but no arguments can make them see that modern conditions of industrial life have made it well-nigh impossible for the individual to ignore the principle expressed in the old adage, "United we stand—divided we fall." Pursuing the argument further, there is the man who, devoid of ethical considerations, embarks systematically on a line of conduct which brings discredit on the craft as a whole. His sole object in life is to make money. He steers as close to the wind as it is possible to do. He takes risks which most men decline under any circumstances to run. He gambles on the chance of not being found out. How are such men to be restrained? It is for our pharmaceutical leaders to find the remedy. Public opinion and the Legislature should be behind them in any reasonable suggestions they may make. Australian pharmacy has a pretty clear record. Most of the men in it are honest, straightforward, and desirous of doing the right thing. But there are some—and they are to be

every State—to whom moral considera- count. So long as the law tolerates they will go on. They are oblivious to any moral claims which the craft, as a whole, may have on them. Penal powers only will restrain them. It is not easy to draft any code of ethics for the guidance of pharmacists unless there are disciplinary powers to enforce it. There are many able men in pharmacy in Australia. Will they lend their energies in the direction of devising some scheme which will bring a restraining hand to bear on the pharmacist who, by doubtful practices, continues to bring discredit on the craft as a whole?—*Aust. Phar. Notes and News* 1/4/16.

Regulation of Hours.

Why have pharmacists given the public the bad and unnecessary habit of being always open and ready to sell any trifle at any hour of the day or night? If ladies could induce drapers to remain open till 12 o'clock p.m., we are sure a good deal of their shopping would be done after 11; but as these respectable establishments usually close at 6 p.m., everything is bought in time. So would it be with the chemists, if they only had the backbone to close their pharmacies at 6 p.m. also. With proper hours and proper profit, what a different life pharmacists might have.—Dr. J. A. Walsh, in "British Colonial Pharmacist."

Live Wires.

If your competitor succeeds and you have to sell your store, it will be because that competitor is a live wire—he is doing some hustling that you are not doing; he is gaining the good-will of the community, which you are not doing, and he is putting solid thought into his business, which is backed by determination and grit.—"The Advertising World."

Pointers.

A neat show card will answer many a customer's unasked question; price tickets on certain goods will sell more goods than a high-priced clerk.—"Inland Storekeeper."

As a business man or woman, you can have no greater asset than a personality that attracts, that makes people feel drawn toward you. Such a personality can be developed even if it is not a natural possession.—"Profitable Storekeeping."

When inclined to be short or gruffy, why not give a moment's thought before giving vent to your feelings. It would mean the application of the brake to them in many cases, and the maintaining of many customers who would otherwise be driven away. Courtesy is an investment that pays big interest. Don't neglect to cash in on it.—"Retail Druggist of Canada."

A dirty delivery boy will make people think your pharmacy and goods are dirty, and they will probably be right about it.—"National Druggist."

A well-dressed window always attracts attention, and very often brings into your store a customer who, a few moments before, had no intention of purchasing. Never put into your windows old stock you want to get rid of, for a store is often judged by the contents of its windows. Make of your windows a bait to attract people into your store. After they are once in, then, by clever interior display, call their attention to the articles you wish to sell.—Edward Powell, in "National Druggist."

Economy in Lighting.

Considerable saving in current can be effected if the lights are reduced in candle power and increased in number, instead of concentrating the lights—spread them, giving a more even distribution. Where, say, 5 x 100 candle-power lamps with reflectors are used, use 10 x 30 candle-power lamps with reflectors. While this means having the cost of wiring another five lights and reflectors, it will be more than repaid by better lighting with less current. If arranged so that each switch controls, say, three or more lights at different parts of the store, it will mean further economy by allowing the adjusting of lighting at twilight or at closing time, without making the store too dark. In twelve months' time this means a considerable saving in current. It is also surprising what an improvement can be made by spending a few dollars on modern reflectors. The cost of reflectors is saved times over by saving in current.—"The Spatula."

Nurses and Dispensing.

There seems to be a misapprehension among the Hospital Trained Nurses that the attendance for a limited number of hours in the dispensary of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and of the Sydney Hospital (a certificate to such effect being issued to them by the hospital authorities) qualifies them to dispense doctors' prescriptions. Nothing can be further from the truth, and the Pharmacy Board desires to point out the risk they are running if the practice is not discontinued. The Pharmacy Board is the only body in the State of New South Wales entitled to examine, register, and issue certificates in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions. Any person who dispenses prescriptions without such qualification is punishable by a fine, the minimum being £5 and the maximum £50. The Board would be very reluctant to enforce this portion of the Act, and thereby make an example of someone who, in all probability, is quite unaware of the true position regarding dispensers, but feels that, if the practice is continued, it will be forced to put the machinery of the law into motion. The Board has, therefore, asked us to publish these facts as a warning to nurses and their employers.—*Med. Journ. Aust.*, 8/4/16.

To Clean Brass Scale Pans.

Pour enough ammonia water into the pan to cover the bottom and rub briskly until dry with a handful of dry pine sawdust. If the pans are very dirty, take a drachm of potassium dichromate, powder thoroughly, mix into two or three times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and add twice the volume of water. Rub the pans with this solution of chromic acid, rinse well in water, and give a final polish with a cloth moistened with oil and precipitated chalk or rottenstone.—*National Druggist.*

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and to 500 members of the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

New South Wales,	South Australia,
Victoria,	Western Australia,
New Zealand,	Tasmania,
Queensland,	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

THE WAR.

Pharmacists in the various States are earnestly requested to communicate to the Editor from time to time all information of interest with regard to themselves or their Assistants who are on active service with the Naval or Military Forces. Such information is carefully indexed and preserved, with a view to publication as opportunity offers.

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MELBOURNE: 360 Swanston Street.
LONDON: 407 Bank Chambers,
Chancery Lane, W.C.

Editorial.

ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

On April 12 the three months' grace expired for the sale of certain proclaimed goods bearing enemy trade marks. Amongst the articles affected are a number of E. Merck's chemicals, 4711 preparations, Pebeco tooth paste, Heiko perfumes, Formamint, Sanatogen, Lysol, Albulactin, Cystopurin, Aspirin, Salvarsan, Antipyrine, Heroin, etc.

As was forecasted at the time of the Proclamation, the Government has experienced considerable difficulty in administering the Regulations without causing hardship to local business men.

Instead of prohibiting the use of the German names, as was requested by an influential deputation of pharmacists, the Federal Attorney-General issued the Proclamation above referred to absolutely prohibiting the sale of the goods under enemy trade marks, except in the case of such trade marks as have been suspended in favour of certain firms. The onus is, therefore, cast upon pharmacists of deciding whether they can sell the goods after erasing all traces of enemy origin therefrom. Personally, we are of opinion that this can be done, except in the case of aspirin, lysol, etc.

Another reason why there should be some relaxation, is that the prohibition has not an all-round application. There are certain classes of enemy goods which the Government is unable to deal with. Whilst this is not an argument in favour of not dealing with those that can be regulated, the Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Mahon) realises that there is some ground for deciding to relax the present regulations in the direction of allowing the goods affected to be sold, provided satisfactory proof is furnished that they were in stock prior to the war.

In view of these facts it is satisfactory to note that an official announcement has now been made relaxing the regulation on the lines indicated by Mr. Mahon.

TAXING DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

One method of equalising the competition of departmental stores has been suggested by Dr. W. Maloney, M.H.R. Although it may not be very likely that the necessary legislation would be enacted to carry out the idea without extreme opposition on the part of the big stores, nevertheless Dr. Maloney's suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

Briefly his proposal is as follows:—

Divide all businesses into three or more divisions, and tax them on the following basis:—

(1) Large departmental stores and individuals or companies having more than three branch establishments.

individuals or companies carrying on less than three establishments or shops for the

Traders carrying on only one trade, shop, or department.

Dr. Mayer states that this method of taxation is employed by European nations. It assists the small man and equalises, in some degree, the advantages which the chain store proprietor possesses by reason of his larger capital resources.

Pharmacists are particularly interested in a proposal of this sort, because theirs is not only a personal business and one in which departmental methods tend to overshadow the professional side and emphasise the commercial. A study of the conditions obtaining in America and in Great Britain, where huge combinations, owning and controlling numerous pharmacies, (generally termed "drug stores," or given the more absurd title of "cash chemists") have been gradually pushing the smaller man out of business, shows that pharmacy has certainly not been elevated under the system referred to, and if any feasible scheme can be devised to check the extension of such chain-stores in Australia it should be welcomed by those who have the best interests of the craft at heart.

PHARMACY IN GERMANY.

We have been asked on many occasions to give a brief resume of pharmaceutical conditions obtaining in Germany. The difficulty always has been to get a concise statement of the actual facts. Recently, however, an American pharmacist (Mr. Henry Utech) visited different parts of Germany, and in a special lecture, which he subsequently delivered to the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, he alluded briefly to several points of interest.

The German apotheker, according to Mr. Utech, is a pharmacist first, last, and always. He is proud of his profession which carries with it a certain amount of prestige and distinction, and he endeavours to live up to the principles which his predecessors have handed down to him.

Take the particular case, the Rath apotheke at Bremen. For two hundred years this pharmacy has been licensed by the Government on account of its honourable business methods and traditional efficient service. Government control is very careful supervision of all drugs sold and the regulation of prices charged. Only one pharmacy is allowed for each 10,000 of the population. Prescription prices are calculated on the margin, and the prescription thus marked is handed back to the patient after it has been compounded.

Proprietary medicines can only be sold by the apotheke. The proprietor of a medicament must secure a license for its sale before it can be placed on the market. "Drogeries," or as the Anglo-Saxons know them, "Drug Stores," sell sundries, such as toilet articles, but they cannot sell, dispense or compound drugs or medicines.

The process of becoming a pharmacist in Germany is long and tedious, involving close application and much study. The examinations, which are conducted by the Government, are very thorough. In the Colleges of Pharmacy every possible pharmaceutical appliance is provided, and the laboratories are equipped with the latest and most modern machinery. To quote one instance of that meticulous care which characterises the German pharmacist, a recently built pharmacy was constructed so that the stock and maturing rooms were two stories underground, so as to insure a uniform temperature. Another thing noticed was that all preparations intended for prescription use were labelled in red ink, whilst those intended for general sale were labelled black.

Brief as are Mr. Utech's observations, they are, nevertheless, of considerable interest, and a fuller study of the position might be made with advantage by those who are endeavouring to raise the status of the pharmacist in Australia.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] (nee Robertson).—On the 10th March at St. Andrew's private hospital, Middle Brighton, to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Blake, Webb-street, Mt. Brighton—a daughter.

Hughes.—On 31st March, at the Terminus Pharmacy, Moreland, the wife of J. F. Hughes, J.P.—a daughter.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at Sydney on April 11th.

Present—Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President), in the chair, and Messrs. Wadsworth, Schofield, and Dixson.

Sale of Crude Phosphorus.—A letter was received from the Chief Secretary's Department stating that the Chief Secretary desired the Pharmacy Board to report to him regarding the sale of phosphorus. A deputation from the Farmers' and Settlers' Association had waited on the Chief Secretary, asking that the sale of free phosphorus should be prohibited. The President promised to collect information on the matter, and prepare the same for presentation to the Chief Secretary. Mr. Gray stated that he would be glad to receive information on the matter from any member of the Board, and also from the wholesale trade.

University Examinations. — A letter was received from the University stating that every effort would be made to so modify the term examinations as to enable students to obtain their qualification to meet the demands for more men in the retail drug trade. The modifications proposed were (1) Where a student was slightly under the mark in one subject, but did very well in others, the aggregate number of marks would be taken into consideration. (2) In those subjects which were regarded as of somewhat lesser importance a lower standard of marks would be allowed for a pass; this especially referred to the study of botany, which, although a very desirable subject, was not of the highest importance to a pharmacist.

Mr. Gray said he hoped that it would not be thought that there was any lowering of the standard. The Final Examination, which was the test, would be as stiff as ever, but it was only in the term examinations leading up to the final that there would be any concession made to students. He was aware of cases where a student had done excellently in every other subject, but had failed again and again in Botany. He thought that in such cases some consideration might be shown. The letter was received.

Preliminary Examination Standard.—The Preliminary Examiner in Latin wrote suggesting that the standard of examination in Latin be raised by the addition of a short piece of continuous prose. This would bring it up to the University standard. Six months' notice of such addition to the examination to be given. Mr. Wadsworth proposed, and Mr. Dixson seconded, "That the Latin standard of the Preliminary Examination be raised to the standard of the Intermediate Examination."—Carried.

Analyst's Report. — The Board of Health forwarded a certificate of analysis of a mixture stated to be wrongly dispensed. The analysis showed that bromide of potassium had been dispensed in place of bromide of sodium, as prescribed. The report was received.

Application for Examination.—Mr. X. Dryan wrote asking permission to sit for his final examination before he had completed his apprenticeship. It was pointed out that this was a common practice, and was not prohibited by law. The only proviso being that he could not obtain his full qualification before the expiry of the time of his apprenticeship of three years.

Treasurer's Statement.—The Treasurer's statement showed no funds in the bank. The Registrar stated that the sum of £400 had been promised by the Minister, and it would be paid to the credit of the Board at an early date. Accounts amounting to £30 3s. 4d. were passed for payment.

Registration under the Pharmacy Act.—Kathleen M. Legg, of Rockdale, and A. J. Rawnsley, of Manly (passed Final Examination), and John G. Fitzpatrick, of Goulburn (Ph.C. of Victoria), were granted registration as pharmacists.

Pharmacists' poisons licenses were also granted to the same three applicants.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—Three new licenses were granted, and 104 were renewed.

Registration of Indentures.—Reg. O. Birch to John Duncan, of Sydney, term 3 years; Harold Chrisford to H. C. Lean, of Grafton, term 3 years; Arthur Irvine Moore to H. G. Mallam, of Armidale, term 3 years.

The indentures of E. M. Rasmussen were transferred from J. Dixson to Walter E. Cooke, of Glebe-road. The indentures of Peter Rely were transferred from C. A Marshall to L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, of Sydney.

Esmond E. Clayton, of Wagga, asked if his entrance examination to the Wagga Experimental Farm would be accepted in lieu of preliminary. This examination includes neither algebra nor Latin, so the application was refused. Geo. S. Irvine asked that his certificate as a registered druggist of Ireland be accepted in lieu of Preliminary. No evidence was tendered showing what this examination comprised. The application was refused.

Prohibited Drugs.—The Registrar brought up the matter of the use of drugs made in Germany or of German origin, which bore the German name. A pharmacist asked for directions. A list of drugs which were prohibited had appeared in the Federal Government "Gazette," giving three months' notice for pharmacists to dispose of their stocks. Doctors, however, continued to prescribe drugs under their German names, and certain pharmacists were anxious to obtain direction as to what was the proper course to pursue—1st, if a doctor prescribes a German drug in a prescription, and, 2nd, if a doctor orders a German preparation in an original package.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought that they should issue a circular on the matter to the medical profession, asking them to use the scientific terms in place of the popular German names for drugs, as had hitherto been the case.

Mr. Gray said that he would attend to the drafting of such a letter. It was proposed by Mr.

Gr[illegible] and seconded by Mr. A. Wadsworth, "That a letter be sent to the medical profession [illegible] matter."—Carried

Apprenticeship Case. — The Registrar brought under the notice of the Board a case which had recently been heard in the District Court, Sydney, in which a parent had recovered a premium of £25 paid to a chemist to take a lad as apprentice. The lad had failed twice in his Preliminary Examination, and the mother demanded the return of the premium. The magistrate ruled that the apprenticeship had never been entered upon according to law, and ordered the return of the premium paid. Notice of appeal was given. Mr. Wadsworth said that it was not often such a sensible ruling was given by a magistrate. Of course, a lad could not be apprenticed if he had not first passed a preliminary examination, as prescribed by law. The lad was never apprenticed, and the mother had paid a premium for an apprenticeship which had not been entered upon.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

In consequence of an alteration in the date of meeting the report of the Council meeting, which was fixed to be held on April 19th, did not reach us in time for publication in this issue.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

40th ANNUAL MEETING.

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET—GOOD FINANCIAL POSITION—COUNCIL TO RETIRE EN BLOC—ADDRESS BY DR. T. STORIE DIXSON—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—FEDERAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY—THE SOCIETY'S WORK.

The annual meeting of members of this Society was held at St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney, on March 29th, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Wadsworth (President) occupied the chair, and at the opening of the meeting fifteen members were present.

The Secretary read the circular calling the meeting, and then read the annual report and balance-sheet.

Annual Report.

Your Council has pleasure in presenting this, the 40th Annual Report and Balance-sheet, for the year 1915.

Your Council held 12 Regular Meetings and 7 Special Meetings, besides the Committee Meetings.

Messrs. J. F. McKimm, S. V. Penrose, and W. Short retired from the Council during the year, and were re-elected members of the Council for the next three years.

Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and A. McLeod were elected Auditors for the year 1915.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth was elected President, and Mr. W. Short was elected Hon. Treasurer for the year 1915.

Mr. C. J. Carroll resigned his seat on the Council, and Mr. James Dixson was elected in his place.

Your Council regrets to report that during the year 1915 we lost by death several of our old and esteemed members, namely, William Blackall, J. S. Cobb, P. C. Horne, and T. M. Snelson.

British Pharmacopoeia.—The new British Pharmacopoeia of 1914 having been adopted in Great Britain became legal in New South Wales automatically on the date of its introduction in Great Britain. But, as this would have seriously interfered with doctors, chemists, and wholesale houses, we approached Government regarding the date when the the new Pharmacopoeia shall come into force in New South Wales, and the date was fixed for the 1st July, 1915.

A card was issued by your Council showing the main alterations in the new Pharmacopoeia, and this card has been widely distributed amongst the members of your Society and the members of the British Medical Association.

Your Council prepared and issued also a card giving the synonyms of drugs and medicinal preparations which are and will continue to be difficult to obtain owing to the war.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.—A subscription was opened by your Society for the relief of Belgian Pharmacists, and your Society headed the list with twenty-five guineas. Altogether the amount of £188 17s. 6d has been subscribed by the pharmacists of New South Wales, which amount has been forwarded to Mr. Geo. Watkins, the Hon. Treasurer of the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, who has sent the money to the authorities in England.

Articles of Association.—During the year the Articles of Association of your Society have been carefully revised. The Council drafted an entirely new set, and asked the members to attend a conference for the purpose of discussing the same and of receiving any suggestions and alterations. Various suggestions were made and

adopted. The Solicitors of your Association were then entrusted with the work of putting the whole Articles into proper legal shape. The matter was then brought before the required Special General Meetings, when they were accepted and confirmed. This meeting is already called, and is held under the new Articles of Association.

Wages Board.—Mr. C. J. Carroll resigned as a member of the Wages Board, and Mr. Andrew Wadsworth was appointed instead. The Shop Assistants' Federation applied to the Industrial Court to have the business of pharmacists brought under the General Shopkeepers' Wages Board. We opposed this application, and the judge accepted our request and ordered that the pharmacists should be under a separate Wages Board consisting of two Master Pharmacists and two Assistants in the business, under a chairman. Mr. Andrew Wadsworth and Mr. J. P. A. Hunt were appointed the representatives of the Master Pharmacists on the Board. The representatives of the Assistants have not yet been appointed. The last award of the former Wages Board lapsed in January this year, and a fresh one has not yet been made.

Early Closing.—A Conference was held with the representatives of the various suburban pharmacists' associations regarding the Early Closing Bill, when it was decided to ask the Minister in charge of the Bill to agree to the closing of chemists' shops and dispensaries at 7.30 on four days each week, at 8 p.m. on the late shopping day of the district, and at 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, with the right to re-open the business between 7 and 9 p.m. These were the main points. Other matters re attending to urgent calls for medicines and medicinal preparations after closing hours, and the right for assistants to work after closing hours were also discussed and agreed upon. The Minister accepted our propositions, with the exception of the re-opening of the business in the evening of the statutory half-holiday.

Sale of Opium. — Owing to fresh regulations having been made by the Federal Customs regarding the importation and supply of opium we approached the Collector of Customs in Sydney, and we received his assurance that he would give permission to pharmacists to obtain from the importers that quantity of opium which they require in their legitimate occupation and business as pharmacists, and that application for permit to obtain quantities of opium in excess of the stipulated amounts should be made direct to him.

Exhibition. — The Chamber of Commerce approached us asking for our co-operation in the matter of an exhibition showing goods manufactured in Australia to replace goods which up to now have been imported from enemy countries. The matter received due consideration, and the suggestion was adopted. Mr. F. P. J. Gray was appointed commissioner to interview the wholesale drug firms, and to arrange an exhibition of drugs and other goods in connection with the business of pharmacists under the auspices of your Society. The exhibition was a thorough success.

Pure Food Regulations.—New regulations under the Pure Food Act have been gazetted. As far as pharmacists are concerned, they are mainly the same as the former regulations There are certain alterations regarding the labelling, making it compulsory to show on the label of drugs either the country of origin or the place where the article is manufactured. The right of registered pharmacists to prescribe and dispense their own prescriptions (counter prescribing) has been specially acknowledged, though, as you know, we held that right already, and we have never been challenged on this point. There is therefore no necessity to declare the ingredients or any of them on the label of the bottle of medicine prescribed and dispensed by a registered pharmacist for special cases at the time of demand. But this does not refer to ready-made remedies, the regulations for which remain in force as before.

Dispensing for Returned Wounded Soldiers.—We asked our members if they would be willing to dispense free of charge any doctors' prescription given to any of our wounded soldiers who had been permitted by the authorities to return to their families and friends. The reply was spontaneous accepting the proposal, and we approached the authorities stating that our members were prepared to do the dispensing free of charge. The reply was, whilst thanking the members for their readiness to help, that Government preferred to pay for work done, and we were asked to submit a scheme, with prices, regarding the dispensing as mentioned. We then called a meeting of representatives of the various suburban pharmacists' associations to discuss the matter, and on the strength of a resolution carried at that meeting, we offered to do the dispensing at a scale of charges, refunding the cost of the material used plus one shilling for each time a doctor's prescription was dispensed. Our proposal was accepted and recognised.

Pharmacists in the Army.—Your Council had a great deal of correspondence, etc., in the matter of the status of pharmacists in the army. Many of our registered men being anxious to do their duty towards our country, have enlisted as privates, trusting to their own capabilities to rise from the ranks. After lengthy conferences, your Council, together with the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Societies of the other Australian States, succeeded in obtaining recognition for our registered men. We were asked to nominate an Hon. Captain as Senior Pharmacist in New South Wales, through whom all appointments of pharmacists (officers) and dispensers (staff sergeants) would be made. Mr. Andrew Wadsworth has been nominated to be the Hon. Captain and Senior Pharmacist in New South Wales, and he has been gazetted as such.

Election of Members for the Council.—Messrs. Jas. Dixson, F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, A. Rogers, and L. P. Williams retire this year from the Council. They only have been nominated for the five vacant seats on the Council, and will therefore have to be declared elected for the next three years. As the new Articles of Association provide for 12 councillors, and as for-

[illegible] Councillors were [illegible] by the old Articles of Association the Council has nominated Mr. [illegible] Lloyd as the twelfth Councillor under the new Articles, and he will therefore also be declared elected at this meeting.

Election of Auditors.—Mr. G. F. Goodwin is the only auditor nominated for the year. According to the Articles of Association, the Council has nominated Mr. L. V. Gray as the second auditor, and both these gentlemen will therefore have to be elected auditors of your Society for the year.

The Council desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of journals, pamphlets, etc., etc.

Valuation of the Property of the Society.—At the last annual general meeting it was decided to have the furniture of the Society valued each year for the balance-sheet, instead of showing annually a depreciation of a certain percentage, which must result finally in the fact that the value of your furniture will appear as nought in the balance-sheet, whilst good value would remain in existence. This has been done this year.

Balance Sheet.—The Council now presents the annual balance-sheet and statement of assets and liabilities of your Society.

Benevolent Fund.—In connection with the balance-sheet, your Council desires to draw attention of members to the very low state of the Benevolent Fund, and asks members kindly to help adding to the fund, so that relief may be granted in deserving cases.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Receipts.

[illegible] 1915.			
To Balance at Bank	3	7	6
[illegible] 1915.			
To Benevolent Fund	1	1	0
[illegible]	1	11	6
[illegible]	0	15	0
[illegible] Fees	2	2	0
[illegible] Bank	50	0	0
[illegible]	0	10	1
[illegible]	87	18	6
Benevolent Fund—Relief Fund	74	6	0
	£551	9	9

Expenditure.

1915.			
Printing and Stationery	£6	1	6
Chemist and Druggist and Advertising	101	19	1
Auditors	2	2	0
Insurance and Rates	6	2	5
Wreaths	3	2	0
[illegible]	0	12	7
Meetings, General	8	7	0
Benevolent Fund	1	1	0
Solicitors	20	3	6
Postage and Petties	15	7	0
Assistant	78	0	0
Examining Fees	1	1	0
Relief—Fund, Relief Fund	74	6	0
100 Shareholders	2	10	0
Charity	1	0	0
Expenses Chamber of Com. Exhibition	2	19	0
Secretary	100	0	0
Balance at Bank	10	19	5
	£551	9	6

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Dec. 31, 1915.				
Cash in Bank				£10 19 5
Jan. 1, 1915.				
Cash in Savings Bank	£755	19	3	
Interest	25	17	5	
	£781	16	8	
Withdrawal	50	0	0	
				731 16 8
Library	151	7	7	
Less 5 p.c. depreciation	7	11	1	
				146 13 3
Furniture, Fittings, as per valuation				142 17 6
				£1052 2 10

Liabilities.

Dec. 31, 1915.				
Chemist and Druggist				£101 11 2
Defence Fund	£100	0	0	
Capital	850	8	8	
				950 8 8
				£1052 2 10

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Jan. 1, 1915.			
Cash in Savings Bank			£41 10 5
Dec. 31, 1915.			
Donations received	1	1	0
Interest	1	3	11
			£46 15 4
Dec. 31, 1915.			
Belgian Pharm. Relief Fund	£26	5	0
Charity	8	0	0
Balance in Bank	12	10	4
			£46 15 4

Audited and found correct. E. & O.E.

D. H. MACLEOD,
GERALD F. GOODWIN.
A. FORSTER, Secretary.

Sydney, 8th March, 1916.

Mr. Tracey moved the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet. He said that he was not in a critical mood that evening, and thought that the members should be well satisfied with the progress made during the past twelve months.

Mr. L. J. Williams seconded the motion, and, before putting the same to the meeting, Mr. Wadsworth said that he would like to call the members' attention to the fact that it was the first time in the history of the Society that they had been obliged to draw on their reserve funds to meet the current expenses. This was partly due to the increased legal expenses incurred in revising the Articles of Association, and bringing the same up to date in keeping with their present-day requirements. The sum of £50 3s. 6d. had thus been expended. The printing account had also been larger than usual, and there had been expenses in connection with wages board work that had been incurred.

The motion that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted was carried unanimously.

In consequence of the small attendance, Mr. W. Short moved that the meeting adjourn until 9 o'clock. This was to enable a larger number of members to reach the meeting in time to hear the President's address. Mr. F. P. J. Gray seconded the motion, and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

On the resumption of the meeting, a larger attendance was registered, and Mr. Forster apologised for the absence of Mr. L. P. Williams, Mr. A.

Rogers, and Mr. E. E. C. Schofield, who had sent written apologies, while other members had sent verbal apologies for being unable to be present.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Wadsworth announced that the retiring members of Council had been nominated to fill the vacancies, and Mr. Lloyd had been nominated to fill the extra vacancy caused by the enlargement of the Council. He therefore declared the retiring members re-elected to fill the vacancies thus caused, and Mr. Frank Lloyd elected to fill the seat created by the new Articles of Association. Mr. L. V. Gray was declared elected to fill the vacant position as auditor to the Society.

WELCOME TO DR. T. STORIE DIXSON.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray said that they would all welcome to their meeting Dr. T. Storie Dixson, one of their honorary members, and their lecturer in Materia Medica, at the Sydney University. This was the first time that he had been able to be present at the annual meeting of members, and he thought that the members would be glad to listen to an address which he had promised to deliver on the subject to which he had devoted many years of special attention. Dr. Dixson had taken a great interest in the pharmacy students at the Sydney University, and a strong desire had been expressed to improve the methods of education for pharmacy students. At the present time they were faced by a big shortage of men owing to so many pharmacists leaving for service at the war. While there might be some allowance made in what had been termed non-essential subjects, they could not lower the standards of the examinations to meet the requirements. The instruction might be "speeded up," so as to turn out competent men as quickly as possible. Dr. Dixson had had a wide experience in his special subject, and he was sure that the pharmacists present would listen to him with pleasure. He (Mr. Gray) spoke as an old student of Dr. Dixson's, and one of the first who went through the pharmacy course at Sydney University.

Dr. Dixson said that this was the second meeting at which he had to speak that evening, and he intended to speak plainly regarding matters of his own experience in the study of Materia Medica. He had not found it an easy task to gain a thorough knowledge of this subject, and even during the 30 years that he had occupied the position of lecturer in Materia Medica at Sydney University he had not found such rapid strides in the direction of improvement as could have been desired. He desired it to be understood that he wished to speak plainly, and did not wish any press notices to appear, as he sought no publicity or advertisement.

At the close of a long address, during which Dr. Dixson dealt largely with his personal experiences as a student and as a lecturer, Mr. J. F. McKimm said that he hoped that Dr. Dixson would withdraw his prohibition of the appearance of a report of his address in the trade journals, as he was sure that pharmacists who unfortunately were unable to be present, or who resided too far away to render their presence possible, would read the address with pleasure and with profit.

Other members joined in the request that the address should appear in print, and suggested that Dr Dixson should revise the proofs before the reports appeared.

Dr. Dixson, in reply, said that at the beginning he told them that it was not his wish for these reports to appear, and on that understanding he consented to deliver the address.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Dixson for his able and interesting lecture.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he had not written out a Presidential Address, but had prepared copious notes upon subjects that he wished to bring under their notice. He did not wish, however, to unduly prolong the meeting, and would therefore be content in some instances with brief mention of some matters that he might have dealt with at greater length.

Speaking of the work of the Council, he said that they had revised the Articles of Association, and had introduced many improvements. One of these was the voting by proxy at meetings of members, and the method adopted gave the voter power to instruct the person holding the proxy how he desired his vote to be given. He called members' attention to the fact that all persons sending proxy voting papers must attach a threepenny stamp to them. In the voting for members of the Council, plumping was prohibited, and each voter must cast a vote for the number of vacancies required to be filled. Again, by the new regulations, the increase of the members of the Council from 11 to 12 made four vacancies every year to be filled. They now had the power to appoint members of the Society other than councillors to memberships of committees, which would enlarge the number of active workers for the Society. Diplomas would in future become the property of the Council, and when a member retired or failed to pay his subscription, he would be called upon to return his diploma certifying that he was a member of the Society. Provision had also been made that in the event of the Council desiring to retire en block for any reason, they could do so, but they held office until their successors were duly elected, and in a position to take up the reins of office.

In the Early Closing Movement, the Council had taken an active part, as representing all sections of the trade. They had had many deputations on the matter, and their representations to the Minister would carry great weight. The only matter that they had failed to carry was the reopening of chemists' shops on the evening of the half-holiday afternoon. They had done their best, and the deputation work during the past year had been heavy, and had taken up a lot of time.

The Wages Board difficulty had been a very serious one. They had found themselves classed with grocers, drapers, and other shopkeepers, and it was actually proposed to compel them to accept a wages board composed of men who were absolutely ignorant of a chemist's business or of its requirements. The judge wisely decided to grant them a separate Chemists' Wages Board, and under this board the dispensaries were to be

In order to do this it was found necessary to form a Master Pharmacists' Association as the work could not be legally undertaken by any of the existing pharmaceutical associations. A new association had to be formed that should be open to every master pharmacist, and this should be the official body to represent the masters before the Court, and in the settlement of all trade disputes. The Pharmaceutical Society could not undertake the work, as it had a ballot for members and masters and employees were equally eligible for membership. The members of the Society had to possess a qualification that was not necessary for the purposes of the Arbitration Court. The new Society had been successfully launched, and was working harmoniously with the Pharmaceutical Society. The President of the new Society was Mr. Frank Lloyd, who was also a member of their Council, and a member of the Pharmacy Board. Trade Exhibitions had been held in Sydney. They had had exhibitions of goods made by the enemy, and exhibitions of Australian and British goods made to take the place of these goods during the war and after the war. The exhibitions had been a great success, and they had to thank Mr. F. P. J. Gray for his efforts to see pharmacy worthily represented in these matters. The result had been to bring home to those attending the exhibitions the great necessity of ousting German goods for ever from the Australian markets, and to bring in place goods made by the Allies and goods made in Australia to take their places.

The New British Pharmacopœia had been brought into operation in New South Wales since their last annual meeting, and the Society had issued cards with useful hints and information for the medical profession. These had been received very much appreciated.

In Military matters, they had had a busy year. At first no offer had been made to supply the wounded returned soldiers with free medicine but with a charge for dispensing. The Government refused this offer, and arranged a rate of payment which he thought would prove satisfactory to pharmacists. The rate was not high, but would cover expenses.

Many of the other members of the community pharmacists had subscribed liberally towards the various war relief funds, but they had had, also, considerable calls upon them, such as the fund for the relief of Belgian pharmacists and the Pharmaceutical Australian Fund. They had worked hard and had had the assistance from the ladies, to whom their warmest thanks were due, and to whose efforts the success of the movements must in a great measure be credited. He thought that the thanks of the Society should be accorded to the ladies for the splendid manner in which they worked to collect the funds raised.

THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS.

As they were aware, he (Mr Wadsworth) had been appointed the honorary captain in the New South Wales district, and he had been busy in arranging for capable men to take charge of the various military dispensaries. The officers in the A.A.M.C. were quite satisfied with the results of the work, but they were bound by military regulations and red tape that prevented prompt and effective action in cases not provided for by specific regulations. As captain, he had been instructed to report on the medicines and supplies for the No. 2 district. Hitherto there had been a lack of qualified pharmacists, even when there were plenty of qualified men in the ranks. A better state of things is being rapidly brought about.

THE WHOLE COUNCIL TO RETIRE.

The Council has empowered me to state to this meeting that at their next meeting, it is their intention to resign en bloc, and to give the members an opportunity of electing a new Council in their place. There had been a certain amount of dissatisfaction expressed by some members, and this action would give the members an opportunity of replacing with new blood any of the Council whom they thought had been in office too long. The Council wished to have the expression of the opinion of the members of confidence in the Council, and this would be affirmed by the next election. When Mr. Brothwood retired after 26 years' service, they filled the vacancy, and Mr. Lloyd had been selected for the twelfth member of the Council. All would retire and offer themselves for re-election against any others who might be nominated by the members.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

This matter is brought under your attention tonight, as the Council decided to lay the matter before the members, and leave it to the new incoming Council to deal with it after the election.

The case at present stands as follows:—The proprietors of the "Chemist and Druggist" have written to the Council stating that in consequence of the rise in the price of paper, and cost of production generally, they cannot continue to supply their two papers for the sum of 5s. per annum per member, and they ask for an increase of the amount paid to 7s. 6d. per annum. Last year we drew £50 from our reserve fund to cover working expenses, and next year, if 2s. 6d. per member is charged in addition for the journals supplied, we cannot afford it. Either we must increase our subscription for our members or we must be content to supply our members with the Australasian issue of the "Chemist and Druggist" without the English edition also.

A proposal has been made from *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* to make this paper the official journal. They have offered either to allow us to come in by purchasing shares or to supply our members with copies at the rate of 1s. per annum. The proprietors of "Pharmaceutical Notes and News" have made a general offer to serve the interests of the Society in any way practicable.

This subject requires a considerable amount of careful consideration. We have the proposal to supply the journals as heretofore, and increase the members' rate of subscription to the Society or keep the subscription as at present and only supply the Australasian edition, or keep the subscription at present and supply the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. The outgoing Council leave a recommendation to the incoming Council to the effect that it would be wiser to supply the

members with the "Chemist and Druggist" for the ensuing year, thus giving us time to make other arrangements if we think fit.

We are in correspondence with Mr. Butchers, the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* upon the matter of establishing a Federal Journal of Pharmacy, and we are told that the other States would probably join in if New South Wales decided to accept the proposal to establish a Federal pharmaceutical journal on the share system. This journal showed a small profit in working before the war, but the price of paper may make a serious difference in the profits of all papers for some time to come. The Council have been considering the pros and cons, and are unanimous in the idea that we should some day have a Federal journal, on the same lines as the "Medical Journal of Australia," free from outside influence or control, keeping in mind the ideas and interests of pharmacists only. There is no doubt the Federal idea has grown and been developing recently in all directions, and it is for members to express their views and wishes on this matter.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS,

continued Mr. Wadsworth, had engaged their attention during the past year. Dr. Dixson had given an idea of what the University was doing for their students, but the views of the Council were not bounded by the University. They hoped ere long to fit up a good laboratory at their rooms, and the work of providing better accommodation was already in the hands of the Housing Committee. They hoped to be able to fit up a laboratory where University students might work. An expression of thanks to the Council, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, for the assistance they had given him brought the address to a close. Mr. Wadsworth remarking, in conclusion, that there were many matters on which he would have liked to have spoken at greater length, but the lateness of the hour prevented it.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray and Mr. W. Short also delivered brief addresses, and the meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the President for his address, which was proposed by Mr. Price and seconded by Mr. Tracey.

The New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

The Council of the above Association met at 271 Cleveland Street, Redfern, on March 21, at 3 p.m.

Present: The President (Mr. Frank Lloyd), in the chair, and Messrs. Brockenshire, Tucker, Webster, and West.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, and adopted. This showed a credit balance of £16 12s. Accounts amounting to £9 2s. 6d. were passed for payment.

It was decided to open an account in the Australian Bank of Commerce, Summer Hill.

At the suggestion of the President, it was resolved that a Common Seal be obtained.

Appointment of Secretary.—Mr. West moved, Mr. Brockenshire seconded, that Mr. N. M. Miller be appointed Secretary to the Association. Carried.

Administration of Poisons and Pharmacy Act.—The President called attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufacturers were, according to a report in the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, about to approach the Government, with a view to the transfer of the functions of the Pharmacy Board to the Board of Health. He had, therefore, communicated with members of those two bodies who were directly interested with pharmacy, asking their attitude with regard to the proposed change. Replies received showed that those written to were not in any way favourable to such a change, believing it to be a step not in any way conducive to the public safety.

N. M. MILLER, Secretary

Mr. Frank Lloyd.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, who has recently come into prominence in connection with official pharmacy served his apprenticeship in Tasmania in 1886 with Mr. C. N. Rawson, and passed his Final Examination in that State. He then decided to go to New South Wales, and he was for a time engaged with Messrs. R. G. Brereton, Marrickville, Mason's Pharmacy, Annandale, and with the late Mr. Wm. Donald, at Redfern. He qualified in New South Wales in 1898, and in the following year bought his former employer's business in Cleveland Street, Redfern, of which he is still the proprietor. Mr. Lloyd was also for a time an assistant in Victoria. He spent some time in Fiji, and later on held a position with Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd. In the early days of the P.A.T.A. there was no more ardent supporter of that Association than Mr. Lloyd. For the past two years he has been the inspiring spirit in the

[illegible] Working Club, of which he was the [illegible] Secretary, until a month or two ago his [illegible] compelled him to relinquish this [illegible] favour of Mr F. A. Benson. In July [illegible] decided to contest a seat on the Pharmacy Board, together with Mr. Dixson. The poll was a large one, and Mr. Lloyd almost secured election. In January, 1916, when a further vacancy occurred, he was elected without opposition. Last month he was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. His efforts in connection with the reorganisation of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists, of which he is the President, are too well known to require repeating. At a time when men of energy, ability and experience are urgently required in pharmaceutical politics, Mr. Lloyd's advent in the field of official pharmacy may be regarded with pleasure and satisfaction.

New Dental Act.

The Amended Dentists Act comes into force on July 1st next, and makes provision whereby all dentists practising must qualify or cease to practice within a certain time. Any person who has been in practice for five years previous to the coming into operation of the new Act may qualify during the following three years, and may continue in practice during that time. If he then has failed to qualify he must cease practice as a dentist. Persons who have been employed as operating dental assistants for five years may also qualify within the next three years by examination. Also if a person has served for two years as assistant they may make up their term of five years by the next three years' service, during which time they must qualify by examination. Any person who has served a four-years' apprenticeship and passed the examination shall be entitled to practice. Service with the military forces shall be counted as a part of the time. Although not provided for in the present Act, it is understood that any unregistered dentist who has been in practice for 8 years will be allowed to continue in practice, and a short Act has been promised next session granting any such person right to registration without further examination. Pharmacists are not affected by the Bill, so far as tooth extractions are concerned. Of course they must not display a sign pretending to be dentists.

State Drug Contracts.

The Sydney *Sunday Times* has recently been making matters hot regarding the State Government giving contracts to firms of German origin. The following recently appeared:—

"Is the State Government going to [illegible] a [illegible] to Germans for the supply of [illegible] and material when the same can be [illegible] Australia? Dr. Cooper, from British-[illegible] tells us that the Government intends to [illegible] this matter there is going to be trouble for the Government. The consideration of price should not enter into the matter when a tender is received from a firm. At no price whatsoever should [illegible] receive consideration.

"In the *Sunday Times* of March 12th, we published certain facts which were elicited from the State Treasurer regarding George Arnold, who unbelievable as it may sound, is still supplying the Government with certain drugs. In his reply to Mr Cohen, who had asked for the information, the Treasurer pointed out that Arnold had been naturalised in 1906. He forgot, however, to state that Arnold, who successfully tendered for the supply of drugs, had been fined £200 for either trading, or attempting to trade, with the enemy."

Still "4711."

Two well-known Sydney ladies have been going round buying all the 4711 Cologne they could get, declaring that there is no cologne like it. One or two chemists have told them that they did not stock goods of enemy origin, to which the lady in one instance retorted, "No doubt you have got something just as good." The chemist was equal to the occasion, and said very emphatically, "I have got something a great deal better, and that made in Australia." Australian-made Colognes are selling well throughout New South Wales.

Drugs at the Hospitals.

In the annual report of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, mention is made of the increasing price of drugs used by the institution. The report says: "It has been found that some important drugs of enemy manufacture are now quite unobtainable, while in other cases they are only obtainable in small quantities, and at exorbitant cost, the effect of which has been to limit the effectiveness of treatment and to raise the cost. Gradually this defect will be overcome, but in the meanwhile the cost of drugs for the hospital will be raised probably from £500 to £1000 per annum, and the supply will in some cases be less than normal."

"Painless Childbirth."

Mr. Black, Minister for Public Health, received some information from Europe regarding a preparation called "Tocanalgine," which was said to secure to women painless delivery in child bearing. It was claimed for this preparation that it secured to the mother a painless delivery without affecting the health of either mother or child. Later information shows that while the mother may be relieved, the number of deaths of the offspring have been great, and artificial repiration has to be resorted to in many instances on the birth of the child. The reports are so unsatisfactory that the Minister has for the present abandoned the idea of introducing the use of any such method into New South Wales through the medium of State channels.

Own Name Proprietaries.

A well-known Sydney pharmacist recently gave his experience to some of his professional friends in this matter, and they are worthy of consideration. He had been accustomed to have certain preparations made up for him by a wholesale

house with his own name and address on the labels, and did a fair business with them. His only trouble was that his label was not a distinctive one, and others in the business had a similar article with their name and address on the label, so he decided to adopt a distinctive design, which cost him a pretty penny for artistic work and colour blocks and printing. This took "the gilt off the gingerbread," as he expressed it. In consequence of family sickness, he was advised to sell out and remove to another district, but he found that the incoming man did not want his proprietaries, and he had either to stand a considerable loss upon these lines or lose the sale of his business. He put up with the loss, but determined to be wiser in the future. In his new business he stocks and sells the proprietary lines put up by a reliable wholesale house, who have gone to great expense in the matter of elegant get-up for their preparations. On every bottle he places a neat embossed seal, with his own name and address. He buys smaller quantities at a time than he got when he had special printing, he is provided with fine displays for his windows free of charge, and if he wants to sell out he has a pretty good assurance that he will be able to get a fair price for the stock of these lines in hand. The cost is, if anything, less and the profit is greater than under his former arrangement, and he is quite satisfied that having lines specially put up for him with his own name and address on the label is not the game it is cracked up to be. He buys good lines by good makers, and finds that they, by their advertising, create a better demand than he could do for his own specialties.

Temperance Beer.

At the Central Summons Court on April 10th, Henry P. Tattersall was proceeded against for selling beer without a license. Defendant was the holder of a wine license, and has been importing a Danish Lager Beer, which has been stated to be non-alcoholic, and as such was passed through the Customs about twelve months ago, since then it has been imported and sold as a non-alcoholic beverage. Analysis showed that it contained 3.3 per cent. of proof spirit. Dr. A. A. Palmer said that he examined an original bottle, and drank a bottle, which undoubtedly had an effect upon him.

The magistrate said that he believed that the defendant acted in good faith, and believed that he was selling a non-alcoholic beverage; but he fined him the minimum fine allowed, £30, or one month's imprisonment. It is believed that the manufacturers had increased the alcoholic content of the beer, but it is considered quite possible that the fermentation went on after the liquid was bottled, and this caused the rise in alcoholic strength. A few months back an old woman, keeping a soft drinks' shop at Newtown, was fined for selling hop beer of high alcoholic strength, and it was proved by the makers of the hop beer that when it left their factory the beer was within the law; with age, however, the alcoholic strength had mounted up, and children were intoxicated through drinking it. In this case also a fine was inflicted.

An Apprentice's Premium.

In the District Court, Sydney, on April 7th, Mrs. Mary Catherine Robison, of Victoria-street Darlinghurst, claimed £25 from W. G. Cains, chemist, of Pitt-street. Plaintiff had paid this sum for having her son apprenticed to defendant, but though the lad entered the employ of the defendant, the apprenticeship had never been entered upon in consequence of the lad having failed to pass his preliminary examination. Defendant held that it was not his fault that the lad had failed, and he was ready to fill his part of the agreement. His Honour held that the lad having failed to pass, he had not been apprenticed as agreed, and as the conditions had not been fulfilled, plaintiff had a right to a refund of the money. A verdict was given for the amount claimed. Notice of appeal was given.

Presentation to Dr. Thomas Storie Dixson.

The Voluntary Aid Nursing Club gave an entertainment by its members to a number of returned soldiers, and also to some ready to leave for the front, at the Roof Garden, of Rawson Chambers, on the evening of March 29th, and during the evening Sergeant-Major Hanley, on behalf of the members of the Club, presented to Dr. Thomas Storie Dixson a handsome silver inkstand, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him in instructing the members of the Club in their duties, especially in First Aid work. Dr. Dixson, responding to the presentation, said that he highly appreciated the good work accomplished by the members of the Club. At a later hour, Dr. Dixson delivered his address before the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Death of "Sequah."

"Sequah," who recently died in poverty at the Johannesburg General Hospital, was well known in Sydney. His real name was Robert Hartley, and he did a great business in Sydney during his visit about 30 years ago. He had a painkiller, something like "St. Jacob's Oil," and for some time after his leaving Sydney, there was a demand for his oil in chemists' shops. The stocks ran out, and no further supplies were obtainable. He was the most successful rival to the late Frank Weston, of "Wizard Oil" fame. Weston however, put large quantities of his "Wizard Oil" on the market, and did very well out of it.

Infantile Paralysis.

The infantile paralysis scare has subsided in Sydney, and the number of cases recently have been comparatively few. A report was spread that the water of the harbour, and even the seawater at surf bathing resorts, was infected, and children were not allowed to take part in swimming carnivals for fear of taking the disease. Even Manly surf bathers got scared, and deserted the beaches. The cases, however, were more numerous in suburbs remote from the shores than at the sea side, and the country towns showed as high a percentage of cases as those on the coast.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING CLUB.

The N.S.W. Ladies' Bowling Team visited Hamilton, on March 15th, at the Victoria Park where [illegible] showed considerable skill, the chemists won.

Chemists' Bowling Club v. Hamilton Ladies' Bowling Club. Match at Victoria Park.

The above photo is from "Pharmaceutical Notes and News"

Mr. Frank Lloyd has found it necessary to resign the secretaryship of the Chemists' Bowling Club, owing to the many calls on his time in connection with the official position he now holds in connection with pharmacy. His successor is Mr. F. A. Benson, 141 George-street North, Sydney

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 12.

Present—Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer. An apology for non-attendance was received from the President, Mr. C. E. Towl.

Mr. Bailey was voted to the chair.

Correspondence.—Letters Nos. 211 to 300 were minuted and included the following:—

Bendigo hospital, in reference to the appointment of an unregistered chemist as dispenser at the hospital.

Bendigo U.F.S. Dispensary, conveying the Board's decision in reference to the employment of qualified and unqualified assistants at the dispensary.

Chief Secretary, forwarding a copy of the Health Act Amendment of Western Australia, dealing with the treatment of venereal disease, and stating that in the opinion of the Board similar provision might be made in the proposed Amending Bill which the Minister intended introducing.

Modern Manufacturing Co., intimating that one of their preparations, "Fly Death," was not being labelled in accordance with the Poison Act.

Health Department, forwarding two samples for analysis.

Editor, "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," correcting an inaccurate statement in the April issue in reference to "cantharidin" and the Victorian Poisons Schedule.

Mr. P. T. Hurrey, apprenticed to Mr. T. E. Turner, Auburn, Mr. W. L. Williams, apprenticed to Mr. W. D. Williams, East Caulfield, and Mr. Charles P. Wood apprenticed to Mr. A. M'C. Hadden, Coburg, made application to have their indentures suspended during the time of their absence on military service. It was resolved that suspension be granted in each case.

Mr. C. Gadeke, Fitzroy, wrote forwarding scrip for 20 fully paid up shares in the Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Limited, and stating that he had transferred the same to the Secretary of the Board to hold in trust for one of the pharmacists returning after the war who had actually been in the fighting line. He desired the members of the Board to decide as to who was most entitled to the shares.

Mr. Buckhurst said he thought the Board should write expressing appreciation at the kindly sentiments which had actuated Mr. Gadeke in regard to this matter. Mr. Sayer said it might be difficult for the Board to decide who was the most deserving person to hand the scrip to. Mr. Bailey suggested that the shares might be placed to the credit of the scholarship fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was decided that a letter of thanks be forwarded to Mr. Gadeke, and that he be asked if he were agreeable to the course suggested by Mr. Bailey being adopted.

Mr. J. Garrick, Hon. Secretary of the Northern Section M.C.A., wrote stating that he had been informed in writing that the Austin hospital was employing an unregistered chemist as dispenser, and had always done so. He stated that as the matter had been brought under his notice officially he considered it his duty to refer it to the Board. It was resolved that the attention of the hospital committee be drawn to the provisions of the Medical Act 1915, and that the committee be informed that it would be necessary in future to have all medicines dispensed by a qualified pharmacist.

Mr. E. Mayhew, Registrar Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, wrote forwarding two copies of the amended Health Act and also a synopsis of the reasons which he had drafted at the time the Bill was before Parliament setting out the claims of registered pharmacists to certain exemptions. Mr. Mayhew also asked for copies of the Board's apprenticeship forms, which were forwarded.

The Under Secretary wrote notifying that the regulations under the Poisons Act 1915 had not yet been received back from the Crown Solicitor. Before the regulations were submitted for approval, the Board would be afforded an opportunity of amending clause 12 as desired.

Dr. G. A. Hagenauer, Sale, in reply to a communication from the Board, wrote regretting that inconvenience had been caused to a patient of his in not being able to get a mixture prescribed by him dispensed. The formula he prescribed was a private one made up by a local pharmacist, who supplied it to other chemists in the district.

Other correspondence was read and minuted.

Application for Registration.—Stephen H. Locke Harris, Armadale, passed final examination Victoria, March, 1916. Application granted.

Enrolment of Managers.—Mr. P. C. Baxter, manager for Messrs. Bowen and Co., 55 Swanston-street, Melbourne; Mr. Edward C. Davies, manager for Mr. Harold E. Bailey, Windsor; Miss Emily I. Craig, manager for Messrs. Simpson and Davenport, 119 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Louisa M. Browne, Malvern, and Vera H. C. Smith, Box Hill, to Frank Buckhurst, Melbourne; Frederick Barker to Arthur V. Lord Swan Hill; Gilbert T. Wilson to J. M. N. Molloy, Leongatha. The apprenticeship indenture of Joan Fowler was transferred from Frances V. Moore to W. A. London, Bendigo. Miss Alix M. Abbott (also apprenticed to Miss Moore) was transferred to Lilian M. Whittle, Bendigo.

Report re Inquiries.—The Registrar submitted a report respecting certain inquiries which had been made in regard to several matters. Further consideration was deferred pending the receipt of the analyst's report.

Erasure of Name.—Thomas Buckland.

Supply of Morphia and Cocaine.—At a recent meeting of the Board, attention was drawn to several pharmacists who were reported to have supplied a morphia habitue with morphia and cocaine in large quantities. The attention of the pharmacists referred to was drawn to the regulations under the Poisons Act prohibiting the sale of these drugs except on the written order of a medical practitioner. In reply to these com-

[illegible] written explanations were furnished [illegible] case concerning which [illegible] the pharmacist was able to show that he was supplying the drugs on the written order [illegible] in two cases under the specialist [illegible] a medical man. It appeared that the purchaser of the drugs was a confirmed morphine and cocaine habitue of long standing who refused to undergo institutional treatment. In the opinion of the medical man in question it would be dangerous to deprive him of the drug suddenly, especially while he was not under observation. On these grounds he (the doctor) considered that the pharmacist was justified in supplying the patient with limited amounts of the drugs.

The Registrar reported that this particular patient had been obtaining supplies from different pharmacists in and around Melbourne, but in every case a medical man's prescription had been presented. He submitted the names of the different doctors who had given the patient prescriptions.

Mr. Pleay suggested that it might be desirable to bring the matter under the notice of the Medical Defence Association.

Mr. Bailey concurred in the suggestion on general grounds, but thought that little or no good would result, as the Defence Association would hardly care to interfere. The responsibility of ordering these drugs rested entirely upon the prescriber, and in this particular case two of the chemists had gone out of their way to bring the matter specially under the notice of the doctor, and to obtain from him a written order for the supply of drugs. The reports showed that in two other cases supplies had been absolutely cut off by the pharmacists.

Mr. Sayer said he thought that in most cases pharmacists did their utmost to restrain morphia addicts from obtaining supplies of the drug. In these cases the real responsibility rested upon the medical men who wrote the orders.

It was ultimately resolved to write to the pharmacists in question and inform them that the explanations tendered in these particular cases were recorded as satisfactory.

Labelling of Chlorodyne.—A communication was received from the Northern Section of the Metropolitan Chemists Association, asking if, in view of the fact that it was difficult to affix a [illegible] label on the smaller sizes of chlorodyne without obliterating more or less important matter on the manufacturer's label, whether a pharmacist complied with the Poisons Act by affixing [illegible] usually used on the tops of [illegible] the bottle, and further asking was it necessary for a pharmacist's label to include the word "poison," seeing that the manufacturer's label already bore that word. After discussion it was resolved to forward a reply stating that in the opinion of the Board the small [illegible] referred to allowed at the bottom of the bottle would under the circumstances be a compliance with the Act, provided such label contained the name and address of the seller. Regarding the second question asked, it was pointed out that section 7 of the Poisons Act required the word "Poison" to be printed *conspicuously* on the label, and unless the manufacturer complied with this requirement it would be necessary for the actual seller to place a red poison label on the bottle.

Unrestricted Sale of Chlorodyne.—A communication was received from the Under Secretary, forwarding a memorandum from Dr. W. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General of the Insane, attaching a letter from a correspondent who called attention to the unrestricted sale of chlorodyne to the public, and stating that in his opinion the matter was one deserving of consideration. The Under Secretary asked for an expression of the Board's views on the subject.

Mr. Bailey pointed out that the letter attached to the file was in substance a replica of the one which was under the consideration of the Board at the last meeting.

Mr. Gulliver said that the writer of the letter apparently was referring to the large sale of proprietary preparations of chlorodyne. It was rather interesting that whilst the official chlorodyne contained 1 per cent. of morphia, Freeman's chlorodyne contained only 0.3 per cent., and Collis Browne's only 0.4 per cent. of morphia. He had made inquiries, and had ascertained that out of every thousand bottles of chlorodyne sold only one was of the large 11s. size. This indicated, in his opinion, that the proportion of chlorodyne habitues was not large. It would be impossible to prevent the abuse of any drug simply by transferring it to the first part of the second schedule, and it would entail considerable hardship if people in the country were unable to get supplies of chlorodyne except by signing for it, and in many cases having to obtain a witness.

Mr. Pleay said he thought that the public should be protected, as well as those people who were unfortunately addicted to the use of the drug. Most pharmacists, he thought, would check supplies if they thought that the medicine was being bought in unduly large quantities. It was difficult to know how to deal with those who supplied the medicine without any consideration of moral aspect of the case. He did not think that putting chlorodyne on the first part of the schedule would stop addicts from obtaining supplies.

Mr. Sayer said he thought that as attention had been drawn to the matter pharmacists would be more careful, perhaps, in handling chlorodyne in future. There was no doubt it was very largely used in a legitimate way in country households, and it would hardly be fair to impose further restrictions on its sale upon the present evidence before the Board.

On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, it was resolved that a reply be sent to the Under Secretary stating that the Board had given very serious consideration to the matter, and had come to the conclusion that, in view of the fact that chlorodyne was a family medicine very largely used throughout the country for legitimate purposes, it could not see its way at present to recommend the imposition of further restriction on its sale.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and, after other business had been dealt with, the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

59th ANNUAL MEETING.

ADOPTION OF ANNUAL REPORT—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—DISCUSSION ON MILITARY MATTERS—FEDERAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY—PRESENTATION TO MR. J. H. YOUNG—UNVEILING OF HONOR BOARD.

The 59th annual meeting of the above Society was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 28, 1916, at 8.30 p.m. The President, Mr. D. A. Cossar, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Bailey, Parry, Vale, Hughes, Gabriel, Walker, S. Baird, F. W. White, Leete, Cochran, J. Barker, Gardiner, Piper, Buckhurst, Owen, Eckersley, Huntsman, Pickford, Attwood, Lee, C. F. Williams, Winch, Fripp (Junr.), Markov, O'Halloran, Loughnan, Bartleman, Yelland, H. B. Taylor, M'Clelland, Sare, Blackburn, Turner, G. Francis, Aumont, Barnard, Smart, Stanton, Ross, and the Secretary, Mr. C. L. Butchers.

Mr. J. H. Young, late Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, and Mr. T. M. Young, the present Registrar, were also present, and were warmly welcomed by the President.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Bailey seconded, that the minutes of the 58th annual meeting be taken as read, as they had already been printed in the Society's Journal. The motion was carried.

Mr. Lee moved, and Mr. Pickford seconded, that the minutes be confirmed. Carried.

RETURNING OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Returning Officer (Mr. S. Baird) reported that Messrs. A. R. Bailey, J. Champion, Walter C. Kernot, and Fredk. Lee had been elected as members of the Council for the ensuing three years, and Messrs. W. O. Strangward and T. Woodward as auditors for the ensuing twelve months. The report was received, and adopted.

ADOPTION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Lee moved, Mr. Gabriel seconded, that the annual report and financial statements be taken as read, received, and adopted. With regard to the membership, Mr. Lee said he noticed that in 1884 the Society had 400 members, whereas last year there were only 379 on the roll. This was lower than it should be, with 935 names on the Pharmaceutical Register. Although the Society was gradually building up its membership, still, he thought, the figures were not as good as they might be. He suggested, therefore, that during the present year each member should induce one new member to join. By that means he felt that they would have a much more satisfactory roll than they had now.

The Secretary said that since the annual report was compiled 30 new members had been elected, and that the Society was now the largest pharmaceutical society in Australasia. During the past year he did not remember a meeting of the Council at which new members had not been elected. After the boom years the membership dwindled down to 300. Some five years ago the Council authorised him to make a special canvass, which resulted in some 50 new members. Messrs. Gabriel and Pickford had been instrumental in getting pharmacists and assistants to join. He thought that some 20 or 30 members had been added to the roll through Mr. Gabriel's instrumentality. (Applause.)

Mr. Gabriel suggested publishing a list of those who were not members.

FEDERAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Lee said that he thought the time was ripe for the formation of a Federal Society. He asked the President to receive an addendum to the report on the subject of the title of the Society, and moved—

> "That the time is now opportune for the establishment of an Australasian Pharmaceutical Society, and that the subject be placed on the agenda sheet for the next Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference."

He noticed that at the last annual meeting a resolution was carried recommending the Council to take into consideration the addition of the words "Victorian Division" to its present title. But unless the other States joined in the proposal there could not be an Australasian Society. The next Conference would give an excellent opportunity of fully discussing the whole subject. Undoubtedly there should be a Federal body, and every Society should be affiliated with it. They should endeavour to get an expression of opinion from the other States, and until such a discussion took place he thought it would be wiser to defer any further action in regard to the title of the Society.

Mr. Gabriel seconded the resolution.

Mr. Owen explained that when the suggestion was adopted, adding the words "Victorian Division," it was thought likely that the other Societies would adopt the title also, and thus become State sections of the one Federal Society. He approved of the idea of discussing the question at the conference.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The President said that, taking the financial position as a whole, it must be regarded as satisfactory. In spite of the expenditure of some £200 in permanent improvements out of revenue, the College overdraft had only been increased by £94, whilst the overdraft of the Society had been reduced from £252 to £137. The debit balance only began when the building

was enlarged some two years ago, at a cost of £100. Since then, some £200 had been spent on furnishings, fittings, etc.

Mr. Owen (Hon. Treasurer) said that the land on the north side of the College had been lying idle for many years, and there was some danger that the Society might lose it. At his suggestion the Council decided to start a building trust fund, and certain sums were placed aside each year until they accumulated, with interest, to about £573. It was then decided to add to the building, satisfactory arrangements being made with the bank to provide the balance of the money.

There being no further discussion, the motion for the adoption of the report, with the addition proposed by Mr. Lee, was carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

A FEDERAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

The President said he proposed to depart from the time-honoured custom of giving a review of the year's work of the Pharmaceutical Society, and one reason for doing that, he said, was because the Pharmacy Journal had given a very full report each month of the doings of the Society. In the February number a very excellent resume of the year's work was given. To reiterate what most of them had already read would be just a waste of time. He hoped that they would all read their Journal, because there was a lot they could gain by keeping in close touch with all that was going on not only in Victoria, but in the other States. He felt that by taking a keen interest in the Journal it made them take a keener interest in the doings of the Society generally. He mentioned the fact that proposals had been advanced from several quarters for the establishment of a Federal Journal of Pharmacy, which would be owned and controlled by the pharmacists of Australia. A scheme having this object in view was presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and subsequently to the other States. The results of these communications, so far, had been very satisfactory, and in each State gratifying evidences had been received that leading pharmacists were in favour of the proposal. Each Pharmaceutical Society had the machinery available for assisting to carry out the proposed Journal. Until they had a Federal Journal, which was free from private or proprietary influence, it would not be possible to get the best results from their organisation work. As he remarked before, from their Victorian Journal, they had received an immense amount of matter of an educational value, and there was no doubt that during the last few years the Journal had been a great factor in increasing the interest of the members in pharmaceutical matters generally. He hoped that the other Societies would look into this matter in a truly Federal spirit, as the offer was a fair and reasonable one, giving each State equal rights and controlling power. They would be all on the same footing, and would thus be able to take the same interest in the successful development of the Journal.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The President said he would like to say a lot about military matters, but he regretted that he could not take members into his full confidence. There were one or two things, however, that he could mention. Speaking of the part that pharmacists were playing in the great struggle, he felt that when they considered that well over 100 persons directly connected with pharmacy from Victoria alone were serving the Empire, it was something to be proud of. (Applause.) Though they were proud of what pharmacists were doing, he could not say that they were proud of the status they occupied in the military sphere. Of course, there was a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. Unfortunately, pharmacists had held themselves too cheaply in the past. They applied in such large numbers at the start that the military people must have thought they grew on mulberry bushes. The medical profession was better organised, because it had a better union, and until the pharmacists got a stronger union and had the power to regulate these matters they would not get their just deserts. If a man was in charge of a hospital or camp (he did not care how big it was), if he had to do with the dispensing of drugs, he should be a commissioned officer. Referring to the camp dispensaries, he said that they must be in charge of competent qualified men. If the military people offered the inducements they would get the best men. Early in the war pharmacists joined as privates, and had to chance to luck whether they were transferred to the A.M.C. or not. When they were transferred to that corps they were promoted to corporal, but only received private's pay. Pharmacists by their own efforts had slowly worked their way up. (Applause.) But they should not be compelled to join the army as privates. They should be called up in the same manner as a doctor was. He did not say with the same rank, because the medical men had gone through a more searching examination. If pharmacists thought it their duty to join as privates in the infantry, he was not going to dissuade them, although he felt that their proper and most useful sphere was in the A.M.C. Nothing lower than commissioned rank should be aimed at, as a pharmacist was of sufficient value to his country to warrant that rank.

Proceeding, Captain Cossar said that a senior pharmacist had been appointed in each military district, with the hon. rank of captain. This did not of itself mean a great deal. The senior pharmacists in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th military districts had been mobilised for some special duty, and he believed that this was the beginning of a scheme which was going to improve the status of the pharmacists in the Commonwealth army. The work that they were called on to do as senior pharmacists was pretty arduous. After the war had been in progress for 18 months, they had to take up their running. Provision was originally made for a pharmacists' corps in reserve, but cold water had been thrown on the proposal in the past. What they should aim at now, and what he was going to impress upon his brother pharmacists, was that they should

keep hammering away. They should not be satisfied with anything less than commissioned rank for the men in charge of dispensaries, that was, camp dispensaries, base hospitals, and so forth. (Applause). Military reform necessarily was very slow. He desired to pay a tribute to the work done in South Australia. The 4th military district had led the way. They must give every credit to Captain Fox, for he had done some very good pioneering work. It was easier to follow someone else than take the initiative yourself. He thought they would succeed in having all men who were handling drugs in dispensaries very soon gazetted as staff-sergeants. The fact that they were getting qualified men on transports was another important advance. They were gradually breaking down the barrier. Instead of having to go through the ordinary routine pharmacists should only be required to undergo a limited military training. A month or two should be sufficient. The average pharmacist had a fair share of intelligence, and he believed he would pick up all the routine work in a month. As they were situated with the headquarters in Melbourne, they probably got to hear things quicker than the other States. Mr. Butchers had been most painstaking in keeping the other States posted up with everything. He (Captain Cossar) favoured a conference of senior pharmacists later on to draw up a concrete scheme. In crowds of ways pharmacists could render good service to the Defence Department. He believed that the appointment of pharmaceutical quartermasters would lead to very satisfactory results. (Applause.)

A WORD OF PRAISE.

He could not close his address without referring to the very friendly relationship that existed between the Council and the teaching and office staff. The year had been strenuous, but the staff had done the work for the love of it, and he thought no single year could have been found in which the work had moved so smoothly. He must specially remark on the inexhaustible energy of their Secretary, Mr. Butchers.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. C. Pickford asked if there was any likelihood of staff-sergeants being granted the privileges of commissioned rank without the pay. Captain Cossar stated that at first he had been inclined to say that this was not desirable, but he was now convinced that it was well worth while to get the rank first, and to leave the pay to follow. It was the rank they were aiming at. He was certain that any senior pharmacist would be quite prepared to go without the pay or with reduced pay for the sake of the work he was able to do in the interests of pharmacy generally and of the nation.

Mr. Fripp said Warrant-Officer Alec. A. Chapman, who left with the 3rd Light Horse in February, 1915, and was promptly promoted to the position on account of his previous services in the South African war, had been awarded a commission in the 12th Military Field Ambulance. Mr. Fripp thought that this was the first case where a commission had been gained by sheer credit by a pharmacist.

Captain Cossar said he was very delighted to hear of the appointment, and hoped that before the next annual meeting many others would be placed in the same class.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. H. YOUNG, ON BEHALF OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF S.A.

Captain Cossar then said that the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia had done them the honour of asking that a presentation to Mr. J. H. Young should be made at their meeting. He called upon Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, to make the presentation.

Mr. Bailey said he had great pleasure in acceding to the request of the President. Personally he would have preferred to have seen the President of the South Australian Society among them that evening, but, fortunately, they had a worthy representative from the sister State with them in the person of Mr. T. M. Young. Mr. J. H. Young, he said, had filled the position of Secretary and Registrar of the South Australian Board for close on a quarter of a century, and during that time he had crowded his life with matters pharmaceutical. He had filled positions as a member of the Board and Examiner, member of the Council and Lecturer, and had occupied every position with credit to himself and advantage to every man with whom he came in contact.

Every pharmacist in the Commonwealth knew of his name, his energy, and his inexhaustible services. These had not been confined to South Australia. At the present time the final link in the chain of reciprocity between the States had just been completed. The work began 25 years ago. Everyone who remembered those days knows the endless articles, addresses, and conferences on the subject and the slogans of the "whole register" or the "examination basis." The successful result was due much to Mr. Young's instrumentality and his persuasive arguments, with the result that pharmacists from either State could secure registration and practise his profession in any other State.

One condition of reciprocity was that some fairly uniform common basis of education should be established, so that all pharmacists would compete on equal terms. This had been worked out in South Australia largely by the efforts of Mr. Young.

One of Mr. Young's proud boasts was that he made his own galenicals, and this meant that he had been able to enthuse all other master pharmacists with the desire to do the same thing, and thus had raised the standard of pharmacy to an enormous extent.

Mr. Young's papers at the different conferences had, all of them, been remarkable. At the Brisbane conference a paper on the growth of drugs in Australia, illustrated by a map, covered the whole ground, which was now again attracting attention. This was typical of his quarter of a century's work.

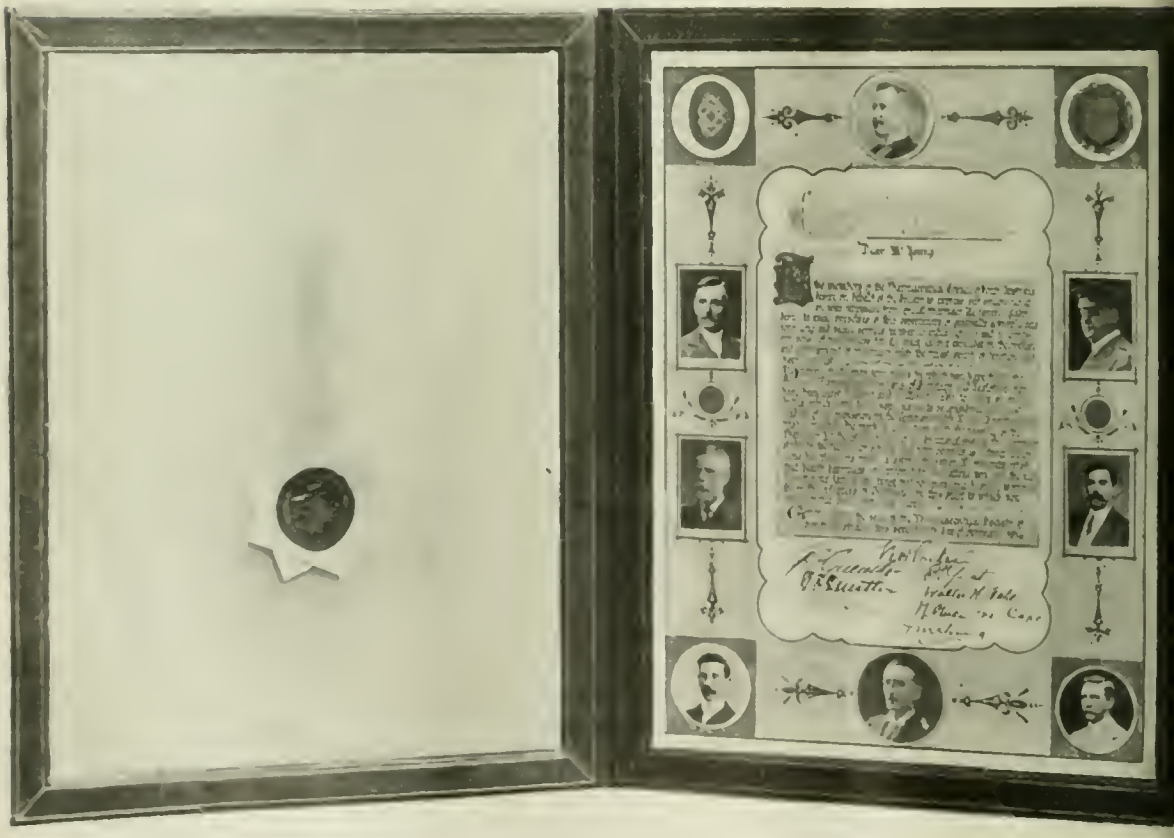
He had much pleasure in presenting, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Aus-

most handsome testimonial to Mr [illegible] It was sealed with the seal of the Board, and adorned with the portraits of the members of the Council and Board.

Mr Bailey then read the inscription on the address as follows:—

Presented to
J. H. YOUNG, ESQ.,
from the
Pharmaceutical Society,
Adelaide.

[illegible]th February, 1916



Photograph of Illuminated Address presented to Mr. J. H. Young, by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The address, which was artistically illuminated, read as follows:—

To J. H. YOUNG, ESQ.

Dear Mr Young,

We, the members of the Pharmaceutical Council of South Australia, desire, on behalf of the Society, to express our sincere regret on your retirement from official pharmacy. We, however, gladly desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging your long and valued services in pharmaceutical affairs, and to express our sense of indebtedness for the great labour expended on the welfare and advancement of pharmacy with the finest spirit of devotion and keen interest.

During the twenty-four years in which you have filled the important positions of Secretary and Registrar, you have been most diligent and brilliantly able to carry out those duties which have made your name to be considered amongst leaders of the profession in the Commonwealth. We would particularly wish to mention the work in connection with the passing of the Pharmacy Act, the establishment of an educational system for pharmacy students, the reciprocity scheme, and your services as lecturer, which alone has placed us under a lasting obligation. We sincerely wish that health, happiness, and prosperity may attend you and the members of your family,

and trust that you may long be spared to witness the further progress of pharmacy in this State, to which you have devoted such untiring energy.

Given under the seal of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia this seventeenth day of February, 1916.

W. H. PORTER, President.

R. E. GUENTHER. E. F. GRYST.
A. E. HUSTLER. W. H. BAKER.
J. W. SNOOK. R. OWEN FOX (Capt.).

T. M. YOUNG, Secretary.

Adelaide, 17th February, 1916.

MR. YOUNG'S REPLY.

SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Young, on rising to respond, was welcomed with warm applause. He said he was wondering what he had done to deserve all this. He did thank his South Australian friends and comrades very heartily for their great kindness. They were all such good fellows. It was a pleasure to work for them and with them. When his friends pulled him out of obscurity in 1889 and put him in a position of activity, as Secretary of the Society, he found that, owing to various causes, the members' roll had dwindled down considerably, so he set to work, and in three months' time managed to get about 25 per cent. of those who had dropped out into full membership again. He then went on quietly doing his work. One of the first things that impressed him when he became a member of the Council was that until there was a Pharmacy Act and a Board they could accomplish very little. At that time there were only two Pharmacy Boards in Australia—that was, leaving out the two Poisons Boards. Victoria, in 1870, and Queensland, in 1884, obtained legislation securing independent Pharmacy Boards, but the other States for many years remained unregulated. He saw that until these States possessed Boards of their own it was useless to talk reciprocity. In 1887 an Interstate Pharmaceutical Conference was held in Melbourne. Delegates from all the States and New Zealand attended the meeting. The delegates met and talked generally about what they ought to do, but it all came to nothing. In 1890 we had a visit from the Registrar of the Queensland Board, W. J. Ryott Maughan, a brilliant man who possessed plenty of energy, but for some reason or other he did not take an active part in pharmaceutical work for long. But he gave a starting point, and, with the approval of his Council he (Mr. Young) wrote out a Bill, which they took to Parliament in 1891. That Bill did not come out of Parliament in the same shape as it went in. It reminded him of the story of the man who went to a banquet and asked for sandwiches, and found that the ham and beef had been left out. However, they got their Act, and they made up their minds they were going to emulate Victoria. They drafted their Regulations, and then began to talk reciprocity. The other States took a long while to follow up with Acts of their own. Western Australia came in due course (1894), then New South Wales (1897), and finally Tasmania in 1908.

With regard to the Registrars and Secretaries who had come under his notice, he said that undoubtedly Mr. Shillinglaw ranked first, a very Bismarck of pharmacy regulation in Australia. Next to him would come Mr. G. C. Blake, of Queensland, a technical man and one of the brightest. As to his own work, he believed it was more important and strenuous than that of either of those, owing to larger initiative, his Board and Council giving him a free hand in work which they were fully confident he could do. Pointing to the case containing the A.P.F. specimens, Mr. Young said that when non-technical men like Mr. Shillinglaw and Mr. Forster were in bed and asleep, he would be doing laboratory work on his A.P.F. It was a lot of work, and he believed, to some degree, responsible for his nervous breakdown. He would, however, like to speak of some of the Victorian men. When he went to the Brisbane conference in 1909 he met on the steamer a representative from one State, who had to endure a good deal of chaffing, and was all the time fighting with his back to the wall. At the Conference meetings he debated every question with energy and capacity. He was a man whom he had only met once before, but, in his mind, he was always a strong man. The gentleman he referred to was Mr. A. R. Bailey. (Applause.) He said he would like to congratulate Victoria on possessing another strong man. A man who had done a great deal of work for pharmacy in the past, and who had been responsible for helping probably over 100 students to get their names on the Pharmaceutical Register. He had known him for a long time, and had learned to honour and esteem him. The gentleman he referred to was Mr. T. E. Turner. (Applause.) He would like to speak of another gentleman connected with pharmacy in this State. When he made his journeys eastward, he used to call on the Registrar, Mr. Shillinglaw. It was on the occasion of these visits that he first became acquainted with Mr. Butchers, whom he had learned to like. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria and the Pharmaceutical Society had done splendid work, and they should be proud of their Executive officers. Victoria had been the leader in pharmacy for a long time. South Australia was, he was pleased to say, a good second. He was egotistical enough to think that his own State was not always second in some things. He desired, too, to mention Mr. Buckhurst, who was deserving of a great deal of praise for what he had done for pharmacy throughout Australia. Mr. Buckhurst was not only known in Victoria, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. When he met

[illegible] formed a high opinion of his character and capacity, and it gave him great pleasure to give a small tribute to the great work he had accomplished during the past three years. Coming to pharmacy proper, Mr. Young said they might perhaps think that, after his view of things for so long, he might have one outstanding opinion regarding pharmacy and pharmacists. He had, and was fully convinced that the only way in which they could advance the interests of the craft was by beginning with the boy. They must start with the apprentice, for out of him they had to evolve the future pharmacist. Pharmacists were now taking their places in the A.M.C. In the past they had been somewhat looked down upon. Gradually they were going into their proper sphere of work. "Why is it," he said, "that pharmacists have not succeeded better in the past? They have always called themselves pharmacists; have they always tried to be pharmacists? Do they realise that there is lying around in their business an easy method of making a 25 per cent profit on their drug bill. The secret lies in making their own galenicals. If they started making their galenicals, they would at once get an interest in their work. They should start making the simplest lines, and from the simplest work their way up through the pharmacopoeia. They should not work with the idea that they were going to conquer everything at once. But once they made a start they would soon find that the work got a hold on them." Having done that he ventured to say that they would then begin to think that they were acquiring a little science. The doctor was a scientific man always, but pharmacists (instead of learning more about their own profession) as soon as they became registered went and bought a motor car. It was only when they really gripped the idea that the pharmaceutical chemist had a profession to practize, as well as a business to handle, that they would begin to find the power which lay behind their hands. In conclusion, Mr. Young expressed his appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the kind reception they had given to [illegible] patient way in which they had assisted him. He felt himself to be rather a [illegible]

VOTE OF THANKS

[illegible] was moved by Mr. [illegible] seconded by Mr. Beckhurst, and carried. Mr. [illegible] congratulated the President on the honour [illegible] had obtained, as Senior Pharmacist [illegible]. He felt sure that Captain Cossar [illegible] to honour which had been conferred upon him. The work that he had done was known only to himself and one [illegible]

Captain Cossar, in returning thanks, said he did not want to say much. He only felt the honour [illegible] he was nominated for the position [illegible] would his ever come, knowing that [illegible] would be. But it had [illegible] Captain Cossar [illegible] thereto. Notwithstanding this, he had [illegible] know [illegible]

Mr T. M. Young, on behalf of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, thanked the President of the Victorian Society and their courteous Secretary, who had taken up the work entailed in the presentation that had just been made with large-hearted enthusiasm. The President asked him to say that he would have come across for the meeting but for a long-standing previous engagement. Naturally, they would rather have had the presentation in South Australia, but second to that nothing could have been happier or better. Mr Young said he felt that pharmacists were to be congratulated in having Captain Cossar in his position. His services would undoubtedly be so good that they would demand and secure fuller recognition. Probably he would be the man responsible eventually for placing pharmacists in their proper position on the active list and on the reserve. What was next wanted was an organised scheme of duties, which he hoped would soon be drawn up by the Senior Pharmacists, in conference, perhaps, with other authorities. Captain Cossar's expression that the work was a labour of love, and that he hoped the job would get bigger, was an indication of the growing importance of pharmacists in army work.

THE RELATION OF OFFICIAL PHARMACY

in South Australia with that in Victoria was most harmonious. Of all the Secretaries and Registrars, Mr. Butchers was the first to whom he turned for advice on pharmaceutical administration. He was always most courteous and eager to do all or more than all that he was asked to do to assist. Speaking as Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, and not as the son of Mr. Young, he was highly gratified by the way in which those present had signified their pleasure at the presentation that had been made, and he would be pleased to report to his Board and Society the very cordial manner in which he had been received by Victorian pharmacists.

UNVEILING OF HONOR BOARD

Shortly after 0.30 p.m., an adjournment was made to the new Board Room, where the Honour Board, presented by Mr. F. Lenthall Fisher, was officially unveiled. The Honour Board, a handsome piece of work, had been placed in a prominent position on the wall at the west end of the room, and was specially draped for the occasion [illegible] Large Union Jack. [An artist's drawing of the Board is published as a frontispiece to this issue.] After Captain Cossar had performed the unveiling ceremony, Mr Frank Beckhurst delivered an appropriate speech, in which he said:—

Mr President and Gentlemen,

Over three years ago I was induced to take an active part in pharmacy. During those three years it has been my proud privilege to have very many pleasant duties to perform not only in this State, but in the various States of the Commonwealth, but I do not think that any duty which has devolved on me gives me so

much pleasure as to present, on behalf of Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher, this most handsome Honour Board to the College of Pharmacy. I think every one present will say that the Honour Board is worthy of the magnificent room in which it is placed. Upon it are inscribed the names of 105 persons intimately connected with pharmacy who have gone forward to offer their services for our common good. Personally, I envy every man whose name is on that Board, and I regret very much indeed that my physical infirmities exclude me from doing something of this kind. I envy, also, the gentleman who possesses the good hearted generosity which prompted him to make this magnificent donation. To me it is particularly pleasing, because at the very inception of the Pharmaceutical Defence movement one of the chief objections raised was that with multifarious societies the Pharmaceutical Society, which had done such wonderful work in the past, would suffer. On the contrary, anything arousing the personal interests of pharmacists must be beneficial to any other organisation formed for the advancement of pharmacy. Possibly, those present will be surprised to learn that the gentleman who made the presentation is not a member of the Society. I mentioned to him some months ago that as he was giving an Honour Board to the Haileybury College, why he did not think that the College of Pharmacy, which trained him for his future career, was also not worthy of a similar gift. Mr. Fisher then said that he realised that since Pharmaceutical Defence had been in existence his interest in pharmacy had been aroused, and that if I would accept the Honour Board from him, and present it to the Pharmaceutical Society as an expression of the truth of my words that P.D.L. would benefit pharmacy, he would have much pleasure, not only in giving the Board, but he would also become a member of the Society. (Applause.) I would like to say a good deal about the names on the Board. Particularly would I like to mention some of those who had gone never to return. Dickens' words, in "A Tale of Two Cities," come surging through my mind: "It is a far better thing I do than I have ever done before. It is a far, far better rest than I have ever known." There are men that he knew in the prime of youth who have gone to battle for us, and have laid down their lives for their country. Their names are inscrolled in letters of gold on the Board now before you, which will be handed down for generations to come as something to be proud of. Perhaps their children's children will see the names and think of those who have given themselves for the Empire, and those who have met in this room to do them honour, and have come there to honour the presentation, and him who has presented the Board. (Applause.)

Captain Cossar said he had very great pleasure, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, in accepting the Honour Board from Mr. Fisher, and he desired Mr. Buckhurst to convey to Mr. Fisher their gratitude for his magnificent presentation. He was gratified indeed to see a man who was not a member of the Society taking such a keen interest in their work. It was a great pity, he said, that Mr. Fisher was not a member of the Society years ago.

Mr. Owen, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr Fisher, said that the donor of the gift was a successful man in business, who was thus dispensing his gains for the benefit of his fellow craftsmen.

Mr. Bailey, in seconding the motion, remarked it was only necessary to look at the very handsome Board to form some appreciation of Mr. Fisher's character. That a pharmacist, not a member, should feel that he must do something to make a permanent record of these noble services was one of the best auguries of the camaraderie which does and should exist among all pharmacists.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On behalf of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Buckhurst said that the Board would stand in the room for a great many generations to come. He thanked them for the magnificent way they had received the gift, and stated that he would convey to Mr. Fisher their expressions of gratitude and goodwill.

An adjournment was then made to the big laboratory, where light refreshments were provided by Captain Cossar. The toasts of the King, Mr. J. H. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Cossar were honoured and drunk with enthusiasm, and a very enjoyable evening was thus brought to a close.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on April 5th at 10.30 a.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. D. A. Cossar), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Lee, Leete, Owen, Pickford, and Taylor.

Welcome to Mr. Lee.—The President extended a welcome to the new member of the Council, Mr. Frederick Lee, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of their old and esteemed friend Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Lee thanked the members for the hearty welcome which had been accorded to him. He always had an ambition to take a more active part in the affairs of the Society. Whilst he regretted the retirement of such a strong man as Mr. Rankin, he was nevertheless glad that an opportunity had been afforded him of becoming a member of the Council. He trusted that he might be able to render some assistance in furthering the best interests of pharmacy in the State. (Hear, hear.)

Election of Office-bearers.—The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the office-bearers for the past year retired by effluxion of time, and the President vacated the chair, to which the Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor) was voted.

President.—Mr. Taylor said he was going to take advantage of the position he occupied for the time being to nominate Mr. Cossar as President of the Society for the ensuing year. During

the past twelve months, Mr Cossar had shown that he was able to follow such a strong President as Mr. Bailey, with credit both to the Society and to himself.

Mr. Gabriel seconded the motion, which was cordially endorsed by Messrs. Bailey, Pickford and Owen, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cossar, on resuming the chair, thanked the members of the Council very much indeed for re-electing him to the position. He did not accept the office of President lightly. The more he got into touch with the work of the Society, the more keenly he felt that it must be taken seriously. It always seemed a pity to him that what had to be done was left to a few willing men. He began to realise now more than ever that if pharmacists wanted to take their proper place in the community they must be effectively organised. In the past they had held themselves too cheaply. They must endeavour to raise their status both educationally and socially, and he thought that in both these matters the Society had very important work to do. (Applause.)

Vice-President.—Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Bailey seconded, that Mr. H. B. Taylor be re-elected Vice President. There being no other nominations, the President said he had much pleasure in declaring Mr. Taylor re-elected to the position. Mr. Taylor briefly thanked the members for their continued confidence.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Bailey moved the re-election of Mr. Owen as Hon. Treasurer. He said that so long as Mr. Owen was willing to accept the duties, he felt sure that no other member would be nominated. Mr. Kernot seconded the nomination, and the President declared Mr Owen duly elected.

Mr. Owen said that it was very pleasant to him to know that he still merited the confidence of the Council. His duties were not as onerous as they might be, owing to the careful manner in which the books and accounts were now kept. But at the same time there were duties to be performed, and he endeavoured to carry them out to the best of his ability. It was now over 20 years ago since he was first elected on the Council. About 18 months after he became a member he was appointed Vice President. For various reasons he did not accept the Presidential chair, although he was urged to do so; but in the following year he was elected to succeed Mr. R. P. Francis as Hon. Treasurer, and he had continued to hold that office ever since. He did not desire to claim any great credit for his work in the past, but he felt he could look back with pleasure on the fact that it was at his suggestion that the Council some years ago commenced to lay aside certain sums towards a building fund, and as the result of what they were able to do then, the way was paved for the erection of the new wing some two years ago. (Applause.)

Honorary Librarian.—On the motion of Mr Owen, seconded by Mr Taylor, Mr. Lee was elected Honorary Librarian.

The following Committees were appointed:—

Education Committee.—Messrs. Francis, Gabriel and Leete.

Business and Finance.—Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Imes and Pickford.

A.P.F.—Messrs. Bailey, Church, Rankin, Wilson, Adler, and Turner.

Journal.—Messrs. Cossar, Taylor and Owen.

Correspondence.—To Mr. D. Rankin, conveying a vote of appreciation for past services as a member of the Council.

Mr. W. H. Fleay, Ballarat, intimating that Staff-Sergeant was the lowest rank accorded to qualified pharmacists.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, thanking them for the interview with the President of the Sydney Hospital in reference to the course of instruction given to nurses in dispensing.

Lieut-Colonel John B. Nash, M.L.C., Sydney, wrote expressing his thanks for the good wishes of the Council, which he fully reciprocated.

Mr. G. H. Bartleman wrote congratulating the Council on the excellent arrangements made in connection with the annual meeting. He had spoken to several who were present, and they had thoroughly appreciated the meeting. He stated that he had always been in favour of an active Federal Pharmaceutical Society, with a Federal official journal published monthly or oftener. He wished the movement in this direction every success.

Mr. F. Uren, Hamilton, wrote asking if the proposed Saturday afternoon closing of pharmacies applied to country districts. The Secretary said that he had forwarded a reply stating that the regulation when brought into force would only apply to pharmacies within the metropolitan area.

Mr. Leon Howard (late of Camberwell) wrote from San Francisco, U.S.A., forwarding his annual subscription to the Society.

Letters were received from three pharmacists who had interviewed different Federal members in regard to the position of military pharmacists. In each case the members had promised to do what they could to further what they considered were fair and reasonable claims.

The Government Statist wrote asking for statistical data for insertion in the Victorian Year Book for 1916. The information asked for was furnished.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, expressing thanks for the information forwarded respecting the status of registered pharmacists in the A.M.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, intimating that the question of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" being adopted as the official organ had been deferred until the May meeting.

Mr. L. R. Courtney, Port Moresby, Papua, wrote stating that he was pleased with his position as dispenser at the Port Moresby Hospital. He desired to thank the Council for bringing it under his notice, and also in helping him in his application. He greatly appreciated the Society's journal, which was one of the most welcome papers received in his monthly mail.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—E. Lenthall Fisher, Melbourne; J. Ernest Fox, Prah-

ran; Walter H. Taite, Yea, as Full Members; Joseph J. Morgan, Preston, and Russell R. Smith, Ballarat, as Associate Members.

Military Matters.—The Secretary submitted a report based on correspondence he had received from the various States in reference to the progress which had been made during the month. After consultation with Captain Cossar, the following communication was forwarded to the Honorable Senator G. F. Pearce on March 24th:—

Dear Sir,—

I beg to thank you for your letter of 25th ult., expressing your inability to arrange an interview, as desired, owing to the extreme pressure of your public duties, but suggesting that I should submit in writing to you direct the matters which it was intended to bring forward at the interview in question.

Acceding to this suggestion, for which I thank you, I desire to bring under your notice, on behalf of the pharmacists of Australia, the following matters in connection with the position of pharmacists in the Army Medical Service.

1. *It is not considered that justice has yet been done to qualified pharmacists engaged in pharmaceutical work in the A.A.M.C.* (a) After a good deal of pressure, the department approved of the appointment of a Senior Pharmacist (with Hon. rank of Captain) in each military district. It is considered, however, that in addition to this there should be a controlling pharmaceutical officer, with higher rank, on the staff of the D.G.M.S. Until such an officer is appointed (as has been already done in connection with the dental services), the specialised knowledge of the trained pharmacist will not be utilised to its fullest capacity, and the whole scheme will lack uniformity and cohesion, as is evident from reports from the different States at present in my possession. The senior pharmacists are in reality only Reserve Officers, and their work is much hampered by the absence of any detailed scheme setting out the duties they are to perform.

(b) Provision has only been made for such a limited number of lieutenants in the A.M.C. that the concession is practically a dead letter. The non-commissioned rank of staff sergeant, given to qualified pharmacists, is not a rank commensurate with the services rendered in many cases, and places pharmacists in an unfair position when compared with the higher rank given to dentists. In the Canadian Army *all* qualified pharmacists undertaking dispensing duties now receive commissions (vide copy of Army Order herewith). In the French, Italian, Japanese, and German armies, commissions are similarly granted, and it is felt that until Australian pharmacists are accorded similar recognition, their just claims still remain unacknowledged. It is respectfully asked that the number of commissions granted should be considerably increased.

(c) Pharmacists on active service inform me that your orders re commissioned rank being granted in certain cases have not been given effect to in General Hospitals abroad. In some cases it is stated that the commanding officers approve of the higher rank, but they are unable to grant it because they have received no official intimation from Headquarters that pharmacists are entitled to it. This is placing the man on active service at a disadvantage, and it is respectfully suggested that steps should be taken to give these men adequate recognition as early as possible.

(d) It is asked that definite instructions be issued to all C.O.'s that qualified pharmacists are to receive the rank to which they are entitled. Instances have come under notice, where, owing to the absence of such instructions, pharmacists have for months been doing dispensing in camps with the rank of Acting-Corporal, and with private's pay. The official answer to this complaint is that "the establishment does not warrant higher rank." Why should such an argument be applied to pharmacists only, and not to doctors, veterinarians, and dentists? Does a medical man accept rank of Acting-Corporal, with private's pay, because the camp he is located at is below a certain specified establishment? Certainly not; he gets his rank and pay as Captain from the day he is mobilised. In all fairness, pharmacists should be similarly treated.

(e) It is requested that all hospital quartermasters should be pharmaceutical chemists. Many of the duties of these quartermasters are of a medical and pharmaceutical nature. The trained pharmacist is more particularly adapted to carry them out efficiently than is the case with the ordinary A.M.C. man. The medical officer is not always available, and many minor medical duties devolve on the quartermaster. One month's infantry training should fulfil all the additional requirements necessary, supplemented by a few weeks in a military dispensary. Instances of gross incompetency on the part of non-pharmaceutical hospital quartermasters can be given if desired. In Field Ambulances, two out of the three quartermaster positions could with advantage be filled by pharmacists.

(f) No qualified pharmacist should be allowed to leave Australia as a fighting unit. A serious dearth of qualified men is threatened if the past practice of permitting them to go as infantrymen is continued. Pharmaceutical students who have nearly completed their qualification should be requested to go on with their studies until qualified. Unless qualified men are conserved, there will be a serious shortage both on the military and civil side.

(2) *Army Pharmaceutical Department.*—If it were possible to go fully into this question, I think you would readily realise from concrete facts which could be placed before you that thousands of pounds could be saved by more fully utilising the services of pharmacists in connection with the purchase and supply of medical stores. A properly organised Pharmaceutical Service would have prevented a great deal of unnecessary and wasteful expenditure. For instance, it would stop the wasteful system of purchasing fresh stores where stocks of the articles required are held in depots. To mention another leakage—no one is responsible for the safe custody of surgical instruments placed on transports. The pharmacist in charge of the dispensary

made responsible to the senior medical officer for these. At present, transports go away [illegible] stocked with surgical instruments, and return with practically none. Make the pharmacist responsible, and the loss would be greatly minimised. Looseness in the system of ordering and of supervision of medical stores has also been the cause of considerable waste.

From evidence in my possession I believe the Senior Pharmacists in each State have already more than justified their appointment. At present, however, there is little uniformity, and these officers are being called upon to undertake work in an honorary capacity necessarily haphazard, owing to the absence of specified duties, and the fact that no Principal Pharmaceutical officer has been appointed. It seems only fair and reasonable that the Senior Pharmacists should be mobilised for duty, and placed on the staff of the P.M.O. in each district, and allotted such work as the Principal Pharmaceutical officer may deem desirable in the interests of the service.

3. A.A.M.C. Reserve.—At present, the Pharmacists' Reserve is being limited, under recent Orders, to fifteen in Victoria, fifteen in New South Wales and a proportionately lesser number in the other States. Pharmacists consider that the numbers might with advantage be increased, as it would be just as easy to train and lecture to a squad of 25 as 15. There is no pay attached to the position, and if 25 enthusiastic young pharmacists desire to qualify for specialised work, should occasion arise, the department, it is thought, should welcome, rather than discourage, their efforts. Disappointment has been caused by this limitation, as it was understood at an interview I had with Colonel Shepherd when acting as D.G.M.S., that the Reserve would be fixed on the basis of 25 for Victoria and a similar number for New South Wales.

Although the Pharmaceutical Societies offered to provide facilities for instruction and training of members of the Reserve, no assistance has been received from your department, and no information given regarding the syllabus of work to be carried out, neither have the Senior Pharmacists been asked to confer and submit any scheme to further one of such objects.

I have written fully and frankly as suggested. Experience in the best armies in the world has proved the value of the pharmacist in the medical services, and I feel sure that a close investigation of the position in the Commonwealth will demonstrate beyond doubt that if properly organised an Army Pharmaceutical Service would ensure increased efficiency, greater economy, and considerable improvement in the medical stores made, and also in the various military dispensaries.

The British system cannot be compared with Australian conditions, as it dates back years before the modern pharmaceutical chemist had any legal status. "Army Compounders" (a term established in the Australian army) were necessary then because there were no legally qualified pharmacists available. This obsolete system has been allowed to continue because large vested interests have grown up with it, and because of these interests it is very difficult in Great Britain to bring about the change which wisdom and experience have proved necessary in other modern armies.

Again thanking you for the opportunity of bringing these matters under your personal notice,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sg.) C. L. BUTCHERS,

Secretary.

Captain Cossar said that, under the military regulations, he was precluded from speaking on military matters, but he could say that things were progressing satisfactorily. Naturally difficulties arose from time to time, but gradually these were being overcome. He thought that the Secretary had covered the ground very fully in his letter to the Minister, and he had no doubt that some of the concessions asked for would be granted.

Report re Federal Journal.—The Secretary laid on the table correspondence which had been received from the different States in reference to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The New South Wales Council had approved of the proposal for a Federal pharmaceutical journal, provided the other States joined in, and it was now simply a question of concerted action before the scheme could be put into general operation.

Prize Distribution.—It was decided to hold a conversazione towards the end of May, at which the prizes for the year 1915 would be distributed. The President and Secretary were authorised to communicate with the President of the Pharmacy Collegians' Association in reference to the matter.

General Business.—The dispensers in the various hospitals and dispensaries applied for the use of a room to hold a meeting, with a view of forming a Public Dipensers' Association. On the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Kernot, the request was granted.

Mr. Bailey moved, and Mr. Owen seconded, that the allowance to Mr. Shillinglaw be continued for a further period of six months.

It was decided that the first College term should end on May 27, and that work should be resumed on Tuesday, June 6, for the second term.

The Treasurer reported that the insurance on the building fixtures, fittings, etc., had been increased from £6000 to £7000. The Secretary was instructed to take out fresh policies, in accordance with this arrangement.

Mr. Max Landmann, Auburn, forwarded a donation of specimens of Colocynth for the College Museum. Mr. C. Hurrey also made a presentation of Leguminous seed pods. It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent in each instance.

Mr. Owen said that Mr. Moss, of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., had offered to present to the library a bound set of volumes of the Pharmaceutical Journal of Great Britain, from the date of publication up to the year 1876. These books originally formed portion of the library of the old Chemists' Assistants' Association. When the Association was disbanded in 1876, the library was distributed amongst the members in accordance with the rules, and it

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It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

GALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

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(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J., 14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent. of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

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Mercurial salt of HECTINE, a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1 cg.
AMPOULES B Containing
Hectine - 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1½ cg.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
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fell to Mr. Moss's lot to receive the above-mentioned volumes. He desired to know if the gift would be acceptable. Mr. Pickford said it would be a great acquisition, as copies of the Pharmaceutical Journal in the early years were now very scarce. He believed that the Society was the only institution which possessed a complete bound file. Other members endorsed this view and Mr. Owen said he would communicate with Mr. Moss in regard to the matter.

The Secretary said that one or two members had asked that "Thorpe's Dictionary of Chemistry" might be added to the library. A new edition had just been published in five volumes, and the cost was £2 15s. per volume. He had been informed that Mr. Samuel Baird intended to present the Society with volume 1. On the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Gabriel, it was resolved that volume 2 be also added to the library.

Mr. Owen asked what was the feeling of the Council in regard to closing on Eight Hours Day. After a brief discussion, it was found that the general feeling was that the usual holiday conditions should be observed.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, and after the transaction of routine business, the Council adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

Report of monthly meeting of the Central Committee held at College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on Thursday, 13th April, 1916, at 8.45 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Barnard (in chair), Champion, Mowatt, Hislop, Loughnan, Hughes, Murie, C. J. Sayle, and A. L. Jones. The President apologised for the absence of Mr Cohn, due to a bereavement in his family.

Mr. Jones was requested to again act as secretary for the meeting, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, on the motion of Messrs. Champion and Hislop.

After a general discussion with reference to the appointment of General Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Jones moved, and Mr. Hughes seconded, that Mr. J. Garrick, of the North Suburban Section, be asked to accept the position. Carried unanimously.

It was decided, after hearing the reports from the different sections, about the registration of the word "Septol," to appoint a sub-committee to deal with the matter, Messrs. Sayle and Barnard being the two members selected.

Mr. Barnard then spoke about the present position of the Central Committee. He had been through the books, which revealed that only 16s. had been received as a capitulation fee up to date for the current year. It was simply impossible to carry on the work of the Committee without funds, so it behoved the various sections to send along their lists and pay the prescribed fee. In fact, it was the consensus of opinion at the meeting that the capitulation fee of 1s. per member per annum should be raised substantially so as to give the Central Committee the necessary funds for their work. Mr. Hislop, on behalf of the South Suburban Section, and Mr. Mowatt, for the South Melbourne Section, paid the fees for the current year.

Mr. Jones brought up the new Regulations and Standards for Foods and Drugs, 1916, that are coming into force, and it was decided that delegates be recommended to advise their members to keep a sharp look for notification of the new regulations.

All the delegates reported good meetings, when the "Septol" discussion took up a good deal of time. Mr. Loughnan, of the Northern Suburbs Section, reported that his section had decided to sell the 3d. stick of liquorice at 4½d. and the 6d. at 9d.

With reference to the sale of prohibited articles, carrying the enemy trade mark, Mr. Champion moved, and Mr. Sayle seconded, that legal opinion be sought as to the position of persons selling such articles, which was carried. After Mr. Champion had been appointed auditor, vice Mr. Wasley resigned, the meeting terminated.

A. L. Jones, Acting Hon. Sec.

North Melbourne and Essendon Section.

Report of monthly meeting, held at North Melbourne, on Tuesday, 11th April, 1916, at 8.45 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Goode (chair), Reid, Paulden, Markham, Richards, Gardiner, Bale, Torrance, and the Hon. Sec. Apologies from Messrs. Beck and Jewkes.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed on the motion of Messrs. Torrance and Vale. The correspondence was then read and received, on the motion of Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Vale.

With reference to the registration of the word "Septol," the letter from the Central Committee was discussed. It was decided to instruct the delegates that this section is in favour of a uniform line in style, size, and price, and therefore favours the Sigma Co. Ltd. putting the line on the market.

Mr. Richards moved that the account for labels from the Central Committee be passed for payment, also that a list of members of this section, together with capitulation fee, be sent in to that body. Carried.

The Hon. Sec. moved that the motion on the minute book with reference to prices during the currency of the war be rescinded, in accordance with notice given by him at the last meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Richards, and carried.

It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Vale and Gardiner, to ask Mr. T. E. Turner to come out and give members an address on the Metric System. Carried.

Mr. Reid directed the attention of members to the new Regulations and Standards for Foods and Drugs that are coming into force. It was decided to instruct the delegates to bring the matter up at the Central Committee, after which the meeting terminated.

A. L. Jones, Hon. Sec.

Northern Section

The [illegible] meeting was exceptionally well [illegible] a large amount of interesting [illegible] was conducted. Among the correspondence was a letter from Mr. C. Ekins, of Heidelberg, enclosing a photograph of a scrip which was recently presented to him to dispense, "written by a doctor somewhere in Victoria." It is only fair to remark here that the somewhere in Victoria is not in the Heidelberg district, nor in its vicinity. The following is a copy:—

℞ Potass. Bicarb. grs. xx.
Ammon. Chlor. grs. iv.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. ♏ iii.
Syr. Scillae ʒ ss.
Aq. ad ʒ ii.
Ft mist alkalina mitte ʒ vi.
Sig. ʒii. with ʒii of the acid mist. every 2 hours whilst effervescing.

℞ Ac. Citric. grs. xv.
Liq. Strychnin. ♏xxx.
Syr. Limonis. ♏ xx.
Aq. ad ʒ ii.
F mist acida, mitte, ʒvi.

Another scrip which Mr. Ekins received some time previously was—

℞ Hyd. Perchlor. grs. x.
Statim sumendi.

Comment on the above took the form of expressions of amazement, and it was agreed that such lapses only emphasise the absolute necessity that all prescriptions should be dispensed, or at any rate revised when being dispensed, by a duly qualified pharmacist.

That the warning recently given by the Secretary in respect to the dealings of one addicted to the chlorodyne habit was justified, it might be mentioned that one of the members saved 5/ by it. In this single instance, he has been refunded the amount of his annual subscription, besides receiving all the other benefits appertaining to membership.

J. Garrick, Hon. Sec.

Eastern Section.

The monthly meeting of the Eastern Section was held at Valentine on April 11th.

Present:—Messrs. Barnard (in the chair), Le Cornier, Power, Hill, Davis, Bickhurst, Madge, Spyer, Webb and Landmann.

Apiol.—A letter was received from the Central Committee re the word "Septol." This was discussed at length and it was finally agreed to inform the Central Committee that the Eastern Section has no objection to making the preparation, and that the Council of the A.P.E. be asked to suggest a name for the standard preparation, and that the Secretary be asked to register and [illegible] the name.

A motion was carried expressing sympathy with Mr. A. S. Colin in the loss of his mother, and the Secretary was asked to forward a letter of condolence. [illegible] carried a hearty vote of thanks to the Valentine Hotel for the excellent luncheon provided. A great deal of discussion took place over the Saturday closing. Some of the members are of the opinion that they should be open for business during the morning. However the following motion, passed at the last meeting, was on the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Power, ratified and carried unanimously, "That from 1st June next we close our pharmacies on Sunday with the exception of from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m."

M. Landmann, Hon. Sec.

Warning to Pharmacists.

We are informed by Mr. Garrick, Hon. Sec. Northern Section M.C.A., that a woman has been going the rounds of the district, and by an ingenious trick has already imposed on several pharmacists. Her plan of action is: After having purchased some chlorodyne (usually the 2nd or 3rd size Collis Browne's) to return the bottle, either personally or by messenger, with the complaint that the contents are not chlorodyne, and requests another bottle in place of it. On inspection, the chemist discovers the bottle to be filled with water, but, owing to the apparent innocence of the woman (unless previously warned) invariably accedes to the demand—one chemist having no further stock, went so far as to borrow a bottle from a neighbouring "pill," and forwarded it by special messenger to the lady's address. It is the repetition of the fraud that has led to its discovery, and it is owing to the existence of the M.C.A., which enables pharmacists to meet and relate experiences, that the imposition was ever brought to light.

Saturday Afternoon Closing.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Aumont, Black, Buckhurst, Cowper, Garrick, Goode, Jacobs, Jewkes, Loughnan, Towl and Turner, waited on the Minister for Labour (Sir Alexander Peacock), at the Premier's office, on Wednesday, March 29, in reference to the petition which had been forwarded asking for the compulsory closing of all chemists' shops in the metropolitan area on Saturdays, from 1 to 6 p.m.

Mr. Geo. Elmslie, M.L.A., introduced the deputation.

Mr. Towl, who was the first speaker, said that some eight or nine months ago a large majority of pharmacists in the metropolitan area signed a petition in favour of Saturday afternoon closing. After the petition had been lodged, a counter deputation waited on the Minister, and as a result it had been decided to delay the issue of the Order until the petitioners had had an opportunity of placing their views before the Minister. Speaking on behalf of a large number of pharmacists, he assured the Minister that if pharmacies were closed during the hours stated, it would occasion no inconvenience to the public. Every medical man carried an emergency set with him to meet urgent cases.

The Minister asked Mr. Towl what was his experience in regard to Saturday afternoon business at the present time.

Mr. Towl said his was hardly a fair illustration to quote, because most of the Collins-street doctors did not consult on Saturday afternoons. As far as his business was concerned, there was very little prescription work done between 1 and 6 on Saturdays. In any case, pharmacists would

be on duty from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., to attend to any prescription work which might come in.

Mr. Buckhurst said that ever since the movement for the curtailment of pharmacists' hours had been going on, there had always been a certain number of pharmacists who had opposed every effort to secure shorter hours. Gradually the working hours had been reduced from 11 and 12 at night to 8 o'clock. He thought that the reduction of hours had been beneficial all round. Very few pharmacists would ever dream of going back to the old system of keeping open till all hours of the night. His own experience at Camberwell was that as the hours were reduced the business became more spread over the day. He had been closing on Saturday afternoons for some time past, and the result was that there was now more work during the morning hours. He asked why pharmacists should be open on Saturday afternoons when other business people were enjoying a holiday. Very few medical men saw patients during the hours referred to. A large number of pharmacists carried on business without an assistant, and if general closing was compulsory, it would give them a much-needed opportunity of getting a little bit of fresh air, and of mixing with their fellow-men. He thought that the majority in favour of Saturday closing was so substantial that the Minister could hardly overlook that fact.

Mr. Garrick said that as far back as 1908 he had been an advocate of the Saturday afternoon holiday. Indeed, he was one of the members of a deputation which had waited on the Minister at that time, and being the only chemist present he had been invited to speak. Personally, he had been closing his pharmacy on Saturday afternoons for a considerable time, and he had no reason to regret it. He thought that now the matter had been fully discussed, the general feeling of pharmacists was in favour of the reform. So far as he was concerned, he would never go back to opening on Saturday afternoons. He did not remember a single case of inconvenience resulting from his pharmacy being closed, and his business had not been adversely affected one iota by it. He was satisfied with what the previous speakers had said, and thought that the large majority of those in favour of the change should be considered.

The Minister said that the petition in question had been presented to him some time ago. He had had the figures analysed, and the result showed that out of 223 pharmacists in the metropolitan area, 134 were in favour of closing. This indicated that the majority was a substantial one. He had, therefore, prepared an Order-in-Council giving effect to the change on the 16th November last. Before the Order went through he was waited upon by a deputation of chemists on 1st December, 1915, and after hearing the arguments of the various speakers, he informed the deputation that he would hold the matter over until those in favour of the change had placed their side of the case before him. The present deputation certainly had not unduly hurried matters on. Indeed, he had been wondering why they had not come before. He now intended to grant their request, and would bring the Order into force on the 1st May, 1916. That gave about a month's notice. The deputation, after thanking the Minister, withdrew.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on March 17th. The President (Mr. A. L. Elvins) occupied the chair.

Election of Office-Bearers.—Mr. A. L. Elvins was unanimously re-elected President, and Dr. R. J. B. Yule, D.D.S., Hon. Treasurer.

Results of Election.—The following return was received from the Returning Officer:—For the two vacancies on the Dental Board caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of John Edward Nihill and Robert James Basil Yule, I have received two nominations, viz., of John Edward Nihill and Robert James Basil Yule. And there not being a greater number of persons nominated than are required to fill the vacancies created, I hereby declare John Edward Nihill and Robert James Basil Yule to have been duly elected members of the Board.—Fred A. Down, Returning Officer.

Examination.—The results of the Supplementary Examination were placed by the Board of Examiners before the Board as follows:—1st Year, Passed—F. A. Breidahl, K. U. Fraser, G. P. Freeman, L. A. Kennedy, R. I. W. Kennison, Miss M. C. Laird, Miss M. V. McLoughlin, R. F. Pedley, G. V. Powell, R. H. H. Tyas, M. M. Wauchope.

2nd Year, Passed—L. S. Hickey, F. J. Hicks, C. A. Linton, A. L. Yuille.

3rd Year, Passed—J. L. Doubleday, M. Mendelsohn, (Miss) E. C. McDonough, G. W. Nattrass.

4th Year, Passed—J. N. Barker, P. Pincus, J. L. Prichard, F. A. Reed, R. E. Wittman.

The Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery was conferred on J. N. Barker, P. Pincus, J. L. Prichard, F. A. Reed, and R. E. Wittman.

It was decided to forward to the Faculty of Dentistry the name of Albert Edwin Bennett Barnes, L.D.S., who had complied with all the requirements of the preliminary examination for the degree of B.D.Sc., and who had matriculated at the Melbourne University, as entitled to receive the degree of B.D.Sc. under the provisions of the Temporary Regulation of June, 1905 (University Calendar, 1916, p. 199).

Queensland News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Re Schweppes' Sarsaparilla.

In the case of the Health Department v. Thos. Brown and Sons Ltd., the later firm are agents for Schweppe and Co. They were proceeded against by Charles William Beaver, a health inspector. The chief point in the case was that Schweppe's Sarsaparilla, being a food under the

[illegible] of the Act [illegible] drink, contained 14.5 [illegible] of potassium iodide, [illegible] was adulterated within the meaning of Section [illegible] of the Act.

[illegible] was standardised in the [illegible] contained no provision for [illegible] as potassium iodide. Regulations set forth that every package must bear [illegible] of a drug, such as potassium iodide [illegible] the quantity present, which was not the case with the article in question.

[illegible] was a long drawn-out one, and some of the witnesses' evidence and cross-examination occupied much time. The Police Magistrate imposed a penalty of £1, with £1/1/- analyst's fee; £2/2/- professional costs, and 5/- witness' expenses. The magistrate indicated that he held the view that this was only a technical breach of the Act.

The whole case hinged on the point that a definite drug, viz., potassium iodide, was not set forth on the label, in accordance with the Act and Regulations. For some time the Health Department has been pressing the question of correct labelling on the notice of chemists and manufacturers of specialties, and in view of this case it behoves everyone to see that his labels are in order. A full report of the case is published elsewhere in this issue.

Business in Queensland.

The patter of the rain on the iron roof of the [illegible] is sweet music in his ears. Thousands of Queenslanders will rejoice as a result of the gentle rains that many parts of the State is receiving. Not tropical downpours, but slow, penetrating rain is falling [illegible] at present appearance, fall for [illegible] days. The crops have been a [illegible] and many a poor harassed farmer [illegible] a prayer of thanksgiving that his second crop will be saved. The rainy season has been [illegible] treatment, notwithstanding the many encouraging prospects. Conditions that have already occurred and discouraged us. We live in hope that the present favorable conditions [illegible] to make up for the past disappointments.

[illegible] considerable trouble, and a [illegible] typhoid and other fevers continue [illegible] a large number of medical [illegible] to add to the [illegible] The [illegible] is good and wholesome [illegible] are being treated rather [illegible] Chemists are procure [illegible] supplies are arriving [illegible] the quantities asked for. [illegible] are gradually giving [illegible] that they will [illegible] the war has [illegible] the demand.

[illegible] assistants are getting [illegible] and they are [illegible] higher [illegible] are now [illegible]

Matters Military.

At the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Watkins the [illegible] Pharmaceutical Society has decided to collect subscriptions from members to send all pharmacists, assistants, and apprentices serving with the Australian Imperial Forces a parcel of serviceable articles. Subscriptions are limited to 5/-.

New Appointments.

Mr. S. Marris has been appointed dispenser in charge of the new hospital, Enoggera.

Mr. Harry Rawlinson has been appointed dispenser at the Rosemount Infectious Hospital.

Mr. S. H. Shewan has been appointed dispenser at the Kangaroo Point Hospital for wounded and invalided soldiers.

All the above will have the rank of Staff Sergeants.

The B.M.A. (Queensland Branch), and a Prescription Form.

A copy of a prescription form, used by a Melbourne doctor, which had been brought before the notice of the Council by Mr. C. L. Butchers, Secretary, Pharm. Soc. of Australasia, was sent to the British Medical Association (Queensland Branch). The Council of the B.M.A., in acknowledging the prescription form, said that they endorse the motive behind the type of prescription form, and suggests an alteration, the words to be used being "British drugs to be used where possible," in order to eliminate the word "Substitute." They intend to let members know of this type of prescription form.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on March 10th.

Present—The President (Mr. E. F. Gryst), and Messrs. Hustler, Baker, Cooper, Porter, Guenther and Young.

The Registrar (Mr. T. M. Young) reported that the March Examinations had been held, and that the examiners had recommended the following passes:—Preliminary: Harold Edwin Martin and Arthur James Glasson. Organic Chemistry: Thomas Charles Leslie. Final: Francis James Heron. The examiners' reports were adopted. The Registrar was authorised to use the seal on Mr. Heron's certificate.

Miss Lucier, of Medindie, wrote asking the Board to accept the N.S.W. Preliminary Certificate. The Registrar was instructed to write saying the Board had no power to grant her request.

Mr. Upsham wrote (on behalf of his son) asking what provision had been made for apprentices on active service. The Board was of the opinion that nothing should be done until the return of the apprentice; who could then make a personal application, and each case would be dealt with on its merits. The Registrar reported having interviewed the Minister of Industry on the subject, but no definite decision had been arrived at.

The Rev. Canon Poole tendered his resignation as the Preliminary Examiner. The Board refused to accept the resignation, and instructed the Registrar to write asking Canon Poole to reconsider it, as the Board had every confidence in him as an examiner.

Accounts passed for payment, £41 0s.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Council meeting was held on Thursday, March 16th.

Present—The President (Mr. W. H. Porter) and Messrs. Baker, Hustler, Gryst, Guenther, Snook and Young.

The Secretary read a proposal from the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in reference to the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. After some discussion, it was decided to hold the matter over until the May meeting, as it was thought to be a matter requiring consideration before being dealt with.

Accounts passed for payment, £5 5s.

Military Matters.

The following appeared in the *S.A. Register* during the month:—Tom Michell Young, William Healey Porter, Edward John Thomas Fisher Pollard Gryst, William Thomas Magarey, Methuselah Prisk Tregoning and Harold Victor Moore, to be honorary lieutenants in the A.M.C. So far the gentlemen mentioned have not received any official notice, although their names were gazetted on March 30.

Chemists and Savings Bank.

A number of chemists are now acting as agents for the South Australian Savings Bank, and all seem very satisfied with the treatment they receive from the bank. This is quite a new side line as far as S. A. chemists are concerned.

Chemists and Spirituous Liquors.

The Liquor Trade's lament over six o'clock closing of hotels extends over considerable space in a recent issue of the *Register*. The trade's objections are naturally numerous, even extending to growling at chemists being allowed to sell spirituous malt extract and tonic wines as medicines after the hotels had to close.

Proposed Wages Board.

A statement recently was published here (*Daily Herald*, 21st March, 1916), stating that the Chemists' Assistants' Union intended to cite a case in the State Industrial Court for an award. This statement was copied by a section of the pharmaceutical press. Inquiries made show that so far no citation papers have been served on the master pharmacists. No one seems to know of any Chemists' Assistants' Union. There was an Assistants' Association in evidence some time ago, but nothing has been heard about it for a considerable time past. Possibly it has been merged into a section of one of the Trades' Hall Unions.

Western Australia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Annual Report.

The Council of the Society have the honour to present herewith their yearly report for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the pharmaceutical chemists of Western Australia.

Meetings. — During the year eleven formal meetings of the Council have been held, at which the attendances have been as follow: — J. G. Cooper, 5; J. B. George, 10; F. P. Gulley, 11; F. T. Lorman, 10; E. Parry, 10; E. A. Sagar, 6; A. L. Tilly, 11.

Appointment of Examiners. — In accordance with the regulations of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the following examiners were appointed:—Preliminary Examination, conducted at Technical Schools; Botany, Dr. P. Wardell Johnson; Pharmacy, Mr. O. G. Kruger; Materia Medica, Mr. M. P. Ryan; Dispensing, Mr. F. H. Neale; Chemistry, Mr. I. H. Boas, M.Sc.

Pharmaceutical Education and Examinations.— The uitlity of these cannot better be exemplified for the information of members than as is explained in the following letter addressed to the Director of Technical Education:—"Perth, November 3rd, 1915. Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the year 1915, in the departments of Pharmaceutical Education conducted at the Technical School, viz., Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, attendances have been good, considering the exigencies of the war, and the consequent compulsory attendance of the students from time to time for drills and special hospital duties. The need for trained and qualified pharmacists is making itself acutely felt in the Commonwealth, and, one may say, throughout the Empire. The school is doing its best to help in supplying this urgent need. I may here mention that the partial assistance granted by the Government to the Pharmaceutical Council, in the public interest, by the starting of the pharmaceutical courses at the Technical School some thirteen years ago has been attended with very important results. It has enabled many youths of the State to take up pharmacy as their walk in life by qualifying here, in lieu of being compelled to proceed elsewhere for their education, and, further, the Council has been enabled solely through the educational facilities thus afforded in the State, to bring about and maintain a much-needed reciprocity of certificates throughout Australasia, and other British Dependencies. In other words, Western Australia has been able to take its proper position in the pharmaceutical world—a matter of great importance, it must be admitted, when it is considered that even now there are over two hundred names on the Pharmaceutical Register of Western Australia. — I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Edward Mayhew, F.L.S., Lecturer in Materia Medica, Botany, etc."

The following medals donated by the Society have been gained during the year, the recipients

...ed over the required 75 per cent. of ... — Final Examination ... Memorial Medal—H. L. Longbottom. ... D. S. Davies. Intermediate Ex... Silver Medal—R. Green. Preliminary Examination Silver Medal—C. M. Saunders.

Again it is confidently hoped that every master pharmacist in Western Australia will not only see the necessity, but also make it a point of duty, to afford their apprentices every facility and encouragement to regularly attend the various classes now provided for them, which, without doubt, are in the very best interests of pharmacy in this State.

Preliminary Examination. — During the past year twelve candidates presented themselves for examination, six of whom secured passes. Others, however, come under the "mercy" clause as to single subjects.

Intermediate Examination. — Nine candidates presented themselves, four of whom secured passes. Others were successful in single subject.

Qualifying Examination.—During the past year six candidates presented themselves for examination, and three were successful in securing passes.

Early Closing Act.—Although somewhat outside the province of the Council, it is to be greatly regretted that there are still coming to hand occasional complaints re the non-observance of the provisions of this Act by pharmacists. Attention being again directed to these alleged breaches of the law, it is sincerely to be hoped that any members of the Society not conforming will in future see the absolute justice and necessity of closing their pharmacies at the proper hours.

Pharmaceutical Defence. — As is well known from the various circulars issued, the main objects of P.D.L. are: To protect members and their assistants against mistakes, alleged mistakes, or blackmail through errors in dispensing or delivery of medicines; to uphold the commercial interests of pharmacists, to watch the trend of Federal legislation in regard to pharmacy specially, and in this respect much useful work has already been done during the last twelve months. Many W.A. pharmacists have become members, and it is earnestly trusted that those who up to the present have not done so will communicate with the Registrar, who at all times is prepared to give every information in regard thereto.

Legislation. — All measures brought forward during the late session of Parliament were carefully watched in the legitimate interests of the pharmacist and the service to the public. Regarding the amendment of the Health Act — as some misunderstanding is said to exist in regard to the measure for the information of members an extract of the Act is included within.

St. John Ambulance. — During the year another successful class for pharmacists only was conducted by Dr. H. G. Tymms in the Lecture Theatre at the Perth Technical School. It is pleasing to report that every candidate at the examination succeeded in gaining the first or second year certificate of the Association.

Roll of Honour. — The following registered pharmacists of W.A. have joined the Australian Expeditionary Forces:—A. N. Birks, T. Flintoff, F. W. Kenworthy, D. S. Davies, S. J. Faithful, G. D. C. Murdoch, L. O. Sargent, and C. F. S. Wrenstead; and, unfortunately, the death of Lieut. J. A. Brashaw, a student of the Society, who died for his King and country, has to be recorded.

A.P.F.—During the year a pamphlet regarding special preparations in the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary was forwarded to every member, and also to every medical man in the State. It is earnestly trusted that members will lose no opportunity of drawing the attention of their medical men to the excellence and economy of these preparations whenever an opportunity occurs.

Returned Wounded Soldiers.—As per circular forwarded to members, an arrangement was made with the Director-General of Medical Services for the supply of medical requisites to wounded men who are allowed to return to their homes.

The War.—During the year the sum of £78 12s. 11d. was forwarded to London on account of the Belgian Distressed Pharmacists, being the individual efforts of members, augmented by £10 10s. donated by the Society. A one hundred pound bond has also been taken out in the Commonwealth War Loan upon behalf of the Society.

Obituary.—During the year the deaths of Mr. Robert Gray and Mr. Obeithio Sargent, old and esteemed members of the Society, have to be recorded, and the sincere sympathy of members generally is herewith tendered to their bereaved relatives.

Pharmaceutical Register.—In accordance with the direction of clause 13, part III., of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910, the Council have published the Pharmaceutical Register in the "Government Gazette," and a copy of same amended to date is contained herein.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Health Act Amendment, 1915.—2. Section three of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting in its appropriate place the following definition:—"Venereal disease" means and includes gonorrhœa, syphilis (including congenital syphilis), soft chancre, venereal warts and granuloma.

Venereal Diseases and Disorders affecting the Generative Organs.—242a. (1) No person other than a medical practitioner, or a person acting under the direct instructions of such a practitioner, shall attend upon or prescribe for any person suffering from any venereal disease for the purpose of curing, alleviating or treating such disease.

Penalty: Fifty pounds, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(2) The preceding sub-section shall not apply to a registered pharmaceutical chemist who dispenses to the patient of a medical practitioner the prescription of such practitioner or to a registered pharmaceutical chemist who sells or any person who, under a permit in writing from the commissioner (which permit the commissioner is hereby empowered to grant), sells to any person any patent or proprietary medicine (as defined in section one hundred and eighty-seven of this Act) for the cure or alleviation of any venereal dis-

case, from which such person is suffering: Provided always that such medicine is one that has been approved by the commissioner as fit to be sold for the cure or alleviation of such disease.

Nor shall the preceding sub-section apply to the sale by a registered pharmaceutical chemist in the ordinary course of business of any drug, not being a patent or proprietary medicine which has not been approved as aforesaid, and not being prescribed by him for the cure or alleviation of any venereal disease.

Provided that a permit as aforesaid shall not be granted to any person other than a pharmaceutical chemist unless no pharmaceutical chemist carries on business within 10 miles of the place of business of such person.

B.P., 1914.—During the year an excellent digest of this work has been forwarded to all those interested therein, and in reference to the incidence of same, the following has been received from the Acting-Commissioner of Public Health: — "The Registrar, Pharmaceutical Council. Sir,—I note that on the card attached to your previous letter it is suggested that if medical practitioners desire 1914 drugs dispensed they should so state. I am of the opinion that the advice should rather be that a medical man should specifically state if he desires 1898 B.P. drugs inserted in a mixture, otherwise 1914 drugs will be used.—(This, however, for the present must remain a matter for individual arrangement.—E.M.)—As a matter of fact, this department, unless in very special circumstances, would not take a mixture made up to a prescription and test it for compliance with the Act, but would take samples of drugs from the shelves of pharmaceutists. The department is quite aware that in many cases old stocks would be found, but, as previously stated, each case would be dealt with on its merits.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, EVERETT ATKINSON, Acting-Commissioner of Public Health."

Army Medical Corps.—During the year every effort has been made throughout the various States to improve the status of the pharmacist in the A.M.C., and it is confidently predicted that in the near future a large measure of success will have been obtained in this regard.

Offences against the Act.—All legal proceedings that have been necessary and have been taken during the year have been successful, and the large number of warning circulars issued to presumed offenders re the sale of poisons or poisonous preparations is apparently having a wholesome effect.

A. L. TILLY, President.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1915

Receipts.

To Balance Western Australian Bank, 1st January, 1915	£139	14	7
„ Poison Licenses issued to 14th December, 1915	181	18	6
„ Subscriptions Paid to 14th December, 1915	154	1	6
„ Registration Fees	15	15	0
„ Apprentice Fees	8	8	0
„ Examination Fees and Sale of Books	59	7	0
„ Interest	35	2	6
	£594	7	1

Disbursements.

By "Chemist and Druggist"	£28	19	8
„ Insurance Premium (Fire)	0	5	8
„ Printing and Stationery	29	2	11
„ General Expenses — Postage, Revenue, Exchange, Telegrams and Petties	29	19	4
„ City Council and Water Rates	4	15	8
„ Examiners' Fees—Preliminary, Intermediate and Final	37	8	6
„ Examination Expenses, including apparatus and Drugs	3	15	4
„ Supervision Fees (Country)	2	2	0
„ Auditors' Fee	3	3	0
„ Advertising and "Government Gazette"	6	11	6
„ Students' Medals	3	0	0
„ Telephone Charges	5	5	9
„ Legal Expenses	4	14	6
„ Memorial Wreath	1	1	0
„ B.P. Digest and Formulary Pamphlet	5	0	0
„ Salaries and Cleaners	190	0	0
„ Travelling Expenses, Town and Country	16	6	9
„ Donation Belgian Pharmaceutical Fund	10	10	0
„ Commonwealth War Loan	100	0	0
„ Bank Charges	0	10	0
„ Balance Western Australian Bank, 31st December, 1915	111	15	6
	£594	7	1

Audited and certified correct,
FRED A. McMULLEN,
F. H. NEALE,
Auditors.

J. B. GEORGE, Treasurer.

Lieut. George Nominated as Senior Pharmacist.

A special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council was held at Perth, on April 6, to deal with matters connected with the nomination of a Senior Pharmacist for Western Australia.

The President (Mr. A. L. Tilly) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. George, Lohrmann, Sagar, Gulley, and Howling. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. E. Parry.

Correspondence and telegrams which had passed between the Council and Mr. Butchers were read and discussed. The President explained that in consequence of departmental objection to Mr. Mayhew's nomination, owing to his being near the retiring age, considerable delay had occured in confirming the appointment. On wiring to Melbourne for definite information, Mr. Butchers had communicated with Captain Cossar, who saw General Fetherston and ascertained that Mr. Mayhew's nomination had not been accepted for the reason above stated. Upon being informed of Mr. Mayhew's special qualifications for the position, General Fetherston stated that if a fresh application were made he would give it favourable re-consideration. At the same time he expressed a preference for a younger man. Mr. Butchers, in his telegrams, made it clear that the Department was friendly disposed. He also urged the Council to take prompt action, in order that Western Australia might not be prejudiced by not being represented.

Mr. Mayhew said that although personally he would like to have received the appointment, he nevertheless realised that to re-nominate him might only entail further delay, which was undesirable. The matter being important, he had made up his mind to withdraw his nomination. He did this, not because he thought the objection on the score of age was a tenable one, but simply because he did not want Western Australia to

represented during the ... considered.

The President said he was very sorry that Mr ... had had to retire from the position of agency, especially after the ... interest he had taken in the matter ... Other members of the Committee expressed regret at the turn things had taken, ... acknowledging the kind references to ... Mr Mayhew said that he was satisfied that the course he had adopted was, under the circumstances, the best. He did not wish to ... personal feelings to be considered. He had ... in his mind that the interest of pharmacy would best be served by not pressing ...

After further discussion, it was decided to ... approve the name of Lieut. J. B. George as Senior Pharmacist, for Western Australia.

Mr. Mayhew then read the letter forwarded to Senator Pearce by Mr. Butchers. This was considered by those present to be an excellent summary of the position generally, and the Registrar was asked to convey this expression of opinion to Mr. Butchers.

Federal Journal of Pharmacy.

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, a proposal was received from the manager of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, offering to extend the scope of the paper, so as to make it a Federal Journal owned and controlled by the pharmacists of Australia. After the details of the scheme had been explained to the meeting, a resolution was carried leaving it to the Council to do what ... considered best for the interests of Western Australian pharmacists and pharmacy in ... (Australasian Journal).

P.D.L. Asked to Take Action.

... meeting of pharmacists ... March, Mr. V. L. Tilly, who had ... a visit to the Eastern States, ... the present position of pharmacy ... Mr. Mayhew supplemented Mr. Tilly's remarks by outlining the ... Western Australian pharmacy ... to the Council ... orders and ... Headquarters. It was ... the P.D.L. ... to ... to ... Medical Service ...

Sciatica Specific.

... sciatica ... are stated ... to ... a glass of ...

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on the 10th March. Present Messrs. M. Rushton, President, J. T. Weaver and H. Sidwell. Apologies were received from Messrs. Gould, Eberhard, and James.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Correspondence. — Pharmaceutical Society of Natal wrote asking for a copy of the Tasmanian Pharmacy Act, which registrar reported had been sent on.

Examinations. — A candidate now resident in Adelaide wrote asking the Board to allow him to take the single subject "Prescription Reading" there, instead of coming to Hobart. After giving the request very serious consideration, the Board decided that it could not accede to his request.

Science Conference, 1917.—Mr. Eberhard wrote accepting the position of one of the Vice-Presidents.

March Preliminary Examination.—Examiners' report showed that the candidate who sat for this had failed. The report was adopted.

Indentures.—Miss Nona Margaret Gilmore to V. J. F. Miller, of Hobart, were approved, and ordered to be registered.

Reciprocity with South Australia. — Registrar tabled this Board's copy of the agreement, executed by the two Boards, and also letter from the Chief Secretary and "Gazette" notice, notifying the Governor-in-Council's approval of the agreement. Mr. J. McGrath's application for registration in Tasmania was further deferred pending the production of a certificate of identity from the South Australian Registrar, in terms of the agreement.

Vacancy on the Board. — This matter was further considered, and action was again deferred.

Storekeepers' Selling.—Registrar reported that warning notices had been sent out to eight country storekeepers.

Knuckey, Herbalist. — The Commissioner of Police forwarded a large file of correspondence and minutes, which, after consultation with the President, the Registrar reported he had returned with the suggestion that they be referred to the Secretary of the Medical Council, as it appeared that it was more a case for that body than the Board.

Fireproof Safe.—Registrar drew attention to the desirability of the Board having a safe of its own, as at present he was using his safe for the custody of the Board's documents, and was instructed to make inquiries as to prices.

Poisons Licenses.—Six licenses were reported having been issued for the current year.

Papers Passed. — Tasmanian official list for 1916, and the annual report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for 1915.

Accounts amounting to £5 were passed for payment.

New Zealand.

Supply of Urgent Medicines.

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED.

Whether medicines or surgical appliances urgently required may be sold by chemists after hours was an important point raised in a case in which T. W. Irwin (Mr. H. H. Ostler), chemist and druggist, Auckland, was prosecuted by the Labour Department on March 10, before Mr. C. C. Kettle, S.M., for failing to observe the closing hours relating to chemists' shops.

Inspector Newton, for the Department, stated that the closing hour of Auckland chemists was fixed by a requisition submitted by the chemists themselves.

Inspector Whiting said that on February 14 defendant's shop was closed at 8.3 p.m., instead of 8 p.m. The shop lights were not extinguished. At 8.40 p.m. two girls knocked at the shop door, and were admitted and supplied with medicine. When witness questioned defendant, the latter admitted selling the medicine, and he declared he had frequently done so after hours. He invited proceedings from the Department to settle the question.

Mr. Ostler (the defendant) said the medicine supplied was urgently required.

Answering the magistrate, Inspector Whiting admitted that he did not ask defendant if the medicine supplied was urgently required. He did not think it part of his duty. Defendant invited him to ask Dr. Stride by telephone if the medicine was urgently required.

Mr. Newton said defendant's shop was not exempted under section 3 of the Shops and Offices Act from the ordinary closing hours. He did not know of any shop in Auckland which was exempted.

The Magistrate: Then after 8 p.m. no medicine can be got in case of urgent need?

Mr. Newton: That is how it stands.

The Magistrate: That is absurd.

Mr. Newton: I am not prepared to say it is not, but Auckland chemists have not applied for exemption.

The Magistrate: Surely the citizens have some say in this matter?

Mr. Newton remarked that in Christchurch an all-night pharmacy had been established.

Mr. Ostler contended that under section 4 of the Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1915, it was not unlawful, notwithstanding anything in the Act itself, for any chemist to supply at any time medicine or surgical appliances urgently needed. In the face of that, how could the Labour Department bring such an absurd prosecution as the present one, causing expense and inconvenience in defending the charge.

Mr. Newton maintained that section 4 did not apply to chemists shops, unless they were exempted under section 3 from ordinary closing hours.

The magistrate announced that he would take time to consider his decision, which he delivered on March 10. Mr. Kettle said that the Act contained a distinct pronouncement that all chemists were entitled to supply medicines and surgical appliances urgently required. The Act provided for the exemption of chemists, but in making the provision the word used was "may" and not "shall." The provision therefore was not mandatory. If there had been specially exempted shops any other chemist within a radius of two miles of such shops would have been prohibited from selling after hours. In Auckland there were no exempted shops. Therefore all chemists in Auckland were entitled to supply at any time medicines or surgical appliances urgently required. There was no justification for the prosecution, and the information would be dismissed with £2/2/- costs.

Legal.

Alleged Adulterated Sarsaparilla Cordial.

Health Department Prosecution.

In the Brisbane Summons Court on March 25, 1916, Mr. E. Eglinton, P.M., on the bench, Charles William Beaver, of Brisbane, a health inspector, proceeded, under the Health Acts, 1900-1911, against Thomas Brown and Sons, Ltd., importers, Eagle-street, charging them with having, on December 10, at Brisbane, sold to the said Charles W. Beaver compound cordial sarsaparilla which was adulterated, contrary to the Acts in such case made and provided.

A plea of not guilty was tendered by the defendants, who were represented by Mr. Feez, K.C., and with him Mr. Hertzberg (instructed by Messrs. Thynne and Macartney). Mr. E. T. Real appeared for the Crown.

In opening the case Mr. Real said this was a prosecution under section 91 of the Health Acts, which referred to persons who sold adulterated or falsely described goods. The defendants were the agents for Schweppes' cordials, and the subject matter of the prosecution was what was known as a compound of Schweppes' sarsaparilla, which was a food under the definition of food contained in section 5 of the Act in reference to food and drink. A sample was taken by Inspector Beaver, and divided into three divisions — one being given to the defendants, one retained, and one given to the analyst. This compound cordial contained iodide, calculated as potassium iodide, in the proportion of 14.5 grains to the pint, and by reason of the existence of that potassium of iodide they submitted that the food was adulterated within the meaning of section 60 of the Act, and failed to comply with or at least constituted a breach of two paragraphs of section 60. Paragraph 4 said that "for the purposes of this Act, if the whole or any part does not comply with the prescribed standard," etc. This was a compound cordial, and a prescribed standard was to be found in the regulation. There was no provision there for including any substance such as potassium. It was also provided that the packet or label must bear a statement showing the quantity of the several

[illegible] allowance prescribed to be [illegible] derivative or substance contained [illegible] regulation 70 set out that the drugs [illegible] contained on the label, and contained a long list of drugs. The top one on the writing was iodide. It was a breach of Section 90 (b); that was briefly the circumstances on which the prosecution was based. This was an article of food which had been adulterated within the meaning of the Act.

Inspector Beaver deposed that he purchased two bottles of Schweppes' compound sarsaparilla cordial from Thos. Brown and Sons.

By Mr Leez: He knew that there were a number of other sarsaparillas sold. There were a number in the office at the present time, and to the best of his knowledge they had been analysed. There had been several prosecutions against others. He did not know if any of the others had potassium iodide in them. Sarsaparilla was sold more as a beverage than as a medicine.

Mr Leez: A medicinal beverage?

Witness: Yes. He had never seen Schweppes' in a chemist's shop. He did not know if alcohol was almost a necessity in compounds of this kind. He did not know if the compound extract of sarsaparilla was one of the articles included in the "British Pharmacopoeia."

By Mr Read: This class of sarsaparilla he had seen in hotels, and also in soft drink shops.

Leon A. Meston, the State Analyst, said that on December last Inspector Beaver handed him the bottle produced. He had analysed the contents of the bottle, and tendered the following certificate:—Cane sugar, 14.300 per cent.; iodide (calculated as potassium iodide), 0.158; ash (other than potassium iodide), 0.300; non sugars, colouring matter, etc., 0.600; alcohol, 8.770; water, 75.872; total, 100 per cent. He was of opinion that the sample was adulterated with iodide, calculated as potassium iodide in the proportion of 1.45 grains per pint, and that the sample did not comply with the prescribed standard for compound cordials.

By Mr Leez: Witness said it was a correct certificate. Potassium iodide was not a vegetable extract. It was a derivative of iodine. It was commonly used in potable water. It would not be found in vegetable matter, infusions, or tinctures, sugar, water, or tartaric acid, or harmless vegetable flavouring substances, or harmless colouring matter, or in glycerine, sulphur dioxide, or preparations of sulphur dioxide or salicylic acid. The proportion of alcohol was 20 per cent. of proof spirit.

He believed that he had given a correct analysis of the contents of the bottle. There was no guarantee with it. He might not have sorted out every ingredient in a liquid. It was a complete analysis. He did not say there was no sarsaparilla. Potassium iodide was one of the drugs which sarsaparilla was always combined with, and used in this form as a medicine. There were three extracts of compound sarsaparilla provided in the 1898 B.P. One compound concentrated extract must contain alcohol, which was used as a preservative.

Mr. Leez read from the 1898 edition of the "British Pharmacopoeia" extracts relative to the principles of liquid sarsaparilla, which, he said, were brought out by solution of alcohol, witness admitting this. Witness also said that compound concentration sarsaparilla contained a number of roots. Alcohol was supposed to be added as a preservative. The roots were extracted by water, and then the alcohol was added. It was then laid aside for 14 days.

Mr. Leez: Why set it aside for 14 days?

Witness: To settle it completely, not to allow the alcohol to dissolve the concentrated essence. The 1914 "Pharmacopoeia" did not consider compound sarsaparilla as a medicine, and it was eliminated from that edition. The contents of the "Pharmacopoeia" were medicines.

Mr. Leez emphasised this point, adding that concentrated compound solution of sarsaparilla was considered medicine, and as such was in 1898 "Pharmacopoeia."

Witness, resuming, said the article he analysed was not a compound concentrated extract of sarsaparilla or a compound solution of sarsaparilla according to the 1898 B.P. He had analysed other sarsaparilla—not the drink, the ordinary beverage sold in the shops, but extracts sold for medicinal purposes. He had a number of samples which had not been reported to the Health Officer. He was not aware that the amount of alcohol in any of those he had mentioned was greater than in Schweppes'. He would not be surprised to learn that a certain one contained half as much again of alcohol as Schweppes'. The compound of sarsaparilla with iodides was a common form of administering iodides as a medicine. Witness agreed with a quotation in "Bunce's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," which stated that sarsaparilla was almost always combined with other drugs. Potassium iodide was a valuable drug, and potent for medicinal purposes. It was efficacious in a number of diseases.

Mr. Leez: You don't suggest that putting potassium iodide into, say, a liquid sold for medicinal purposes is adulteration within the ordinary meaning of the term.

Witness: No, if it is declared on the label.

Mr Leez: When you speak of adulteration some prejudicial substance is put in. You don't mean that it is adulterated in that aspect. You mean that a foreign matter which has not been described on the label has been put into it.

Witness: There is a foreign matter which should not have appeared in the compound cordial.

Mr Leez: You don't suggest that putting potassium iodide into a liquid such as that is deleterious?

Witness: If it is a medicinal beverage it should be sold as such. He did not know any one who drank sarsaparilla medicinally. He had very serious objection to potassium iodide being foisted on the public.

Mr Leez: It is a very healthy drug.

Witness: For certain cases. In answer to further questions he said he looked upon this as a technical adulteration under the Act. He would not be prepared to contradict the statement of a

leading Sydney analyst as to the quality of Schweppes' sarsaparilla. There was an unappreciable quantity of sarsaparilla in the bottle—not more than 5 per cent. That was a very small percentage. The "Pharmacopoeia" considered that the extracted vegetable matter should amount to 9 per cent., and run to 15 per cent., and probably more in some cases.

By Mr. Real: The sarsaparilla in the bottle would not comply with the "B.P." standard. If a chemist was asked to supply the "B.P." standard and supplied that, he would not be supplying the article asked for. He calculated the iodide separately and accurately. The sarsaparilla was contained in the .66 of the non-sugar colouring matter if there was any present. There was also potassium and sodium, but he did not know the quantity. He could tell whether there was potassium and sodium. He had analysed it quite sufficiently to know the iodide was there.

By Mr. Feez: In compound fluids which contained tinctures, the amount of the alcohol would depend on the amount of the tincture.

By Mr. Real: It would also depend on the nature of the tincture?—Yes.

By Mr. Feez: He could not say what was the price of potassium iodide. He knew that it was an expensive drug.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Feez asked for a dismissal of the case on the ground that there was no evidence of any offence under the Act. The charge was one of selling compound cordial sarsaparilla which was adulterated. He submitted that there was no evidence of adulteration in this case. It was provided that an article should be deemed to be adulterated or falsely described if either the whole or any part of it did not comply with the prescribed standard. There was no prescribed standard for compound cordials. A standard was different from a description of the articles, and might, or might not, be included. A standard, for instance, meant that butter must contain so much butter-fat and so forth. Section 57 did not in any way lay down any standard; it simply said compound cordials should have in them certain ingredients. It did not say they should not have others in them. It left a very large amount of choice to the person making the compound cordials. To vendors of articles, such as this, the regulations were absolutely unintelligible. For instance, they spoke of ginger as a compound cordial, which was absurd. Neither was sarsaparilla a compound cordial. It was a well-known root, which was used for a certain purpose. They could make a compound cordial out of it, but to speak of it as if it were a compound cordial was not correct. It was a drug, a medicine, and had always been a medicine. Compound sarsaparilla consisted of water, with vegetable extracts, or infusions, or tinctures, or both, or in combination with derivatives of either or of both, and of sugar, and it might have citric acid, tartaric acid, harmless vegetable flavouring substances, harmless colouring matter, and glycerine. If it had not glycerine it might have sulphur dioxide or salicylic acid, but to call that a standard was a misnomer. It was not a standard; it was merely a description of certain articles which might be put into the compound cordial mentioned in the section. Under that section they had not committed an offence in selling the compound cordial. Then it had been suggested that they were guilty of adulteration, because they had failed to state on the package that it contained iodide of potassium. The wording of regulation 57 was not exclusive. It did not, like regulation 60, provide that "lemon squash shall be the express juice of the fruit, and not contain any added substance." It only said that compound cordials should contain certain things; it did not say they should not contain other things. Mr. Feez alluded to a judgment in the High Court by his Honour Mr. Justice Isaacs, which, he said, clearly showed the difference between adulteration and falsely describing. He argued that there had been no offence, and proceeded to criticise the Government Analyst's evidence, contending that Mr. Meston had told the court distinctly that he had not analysed the contents of the bottle for the purpose of seeing how much potassium iodide there was in it. It was for the Crown to prove its case as to whether potassium was in it or not. It had absolutely failed to show that this article was adulterated. Assuming that it had been established that there was potassium iodide in the fluid, he submitted that this was not adulteration, because it was admitted that this was a drug with very useful qualities, very commonly used, and there was certainly not adulteration in the ordinary sense of the term. It must be a most atrocious thing if a firm like this should be prosecuted for putting into the liquid an expensive constituent which was admitted to be a valuable medicine. There was no evidence of anything having been put in that was of a deleterious, injurious, harmful, diseased, or improper nature.

Mr. Real said that, with regard to the first point that there was no standard for compound cordials—a standard might be either quantitative or qualitative. According to the dictionary meaning of the word "standard" it was that which was set up to measure quantity, extent, value, and quality. If he looked how it was used in the Act, he would find that in Section 112 there was express provision for the Commissioner to make regulations prescribing the standards for composition, strength, weight, purity, quantity, or quality of any food or drug. Regulation 57 set out what compound cordials were to consist of. Mr. Feez had said that it did not give quantities. That was true. It set out what the quality of the article and the constituent parts were to be. He submitted that this was a standard of composition and quality. To say that that was not a standard and need not be obeyed in any way was to reduce the whole Act to an absurdity. There was no getting away from the composition, and if that were so, then there was a breach of the Act, for it expressly said that to sell adulterated food was a violation of Subsection 4 of Section 90, in which the words occurred: "If either in whole or in part it does not comply with the prescribed standard." These regulations were to protect the public. No doubt there were

drugs, but they would be put into what was sold as a grocers' shops, and soft drink. That was a valuable drug or was absolutely irrelevant. With regard to second point, he submitted that the words "adulterated" and "falsely describing" were used synonymously, and it did not make any difference which they proceeded for. As for Mr. Justice Isaacs' decision, he was simply considering the whole Act. He had pointed out these expressions "falsely describing" and "adulterated," had an artificial meaning that in ordinary parlance they would not have had. Where were they going to draw the line? The section did not permit of any line being drawn; it was as clear and expressive as it was possible to be. The substances contained in the packets must be described. Iodide was a combination of iodine and potassium or sodium. Iodide was there, whether as sodium or potassium, and on the label of the bottle there was no declaration of the preparation. Regulation 70 expressly provided that where there was a drug or its derivative it must be stated on the label. Section 90 did not place upon the word "adulteration" the ordinary, everyday meaning. There was a clear breach of Section 90, as goods had been sold which were adulterated.

Mr Feez said he candidly admitted that there was potassium in this drink. This drink had been on the market for ten years. It was manufactured in Sydney, and had been in Queensland all that time on the market in the condition in which it was now. It was, as the analyst had told them, the very best that he had come across in the course of his analyses. It contained a very large quantity of sarsaparilla extract, which was commonly found in the form of smilacine, and had this very valuable, expensive drug in it, which Mr Paul would tell them was put there for its well-known medicinal qualities. It was put in under such circumstances that it cost Schweppes Ltd. a considerable deal more than it would to leave it out. They were losing, threepence putting this potassium in, from 1½d to 2d per bottle.

George V. Byrn, F.C.S., said he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Dickson and Byrn, Sydney. He had had 37 years' experience as a chemist, and had had very great experience in all parts of Australia in analysing foods and drinks. He knew this article sold as Schweppes' concentrated extract of sarsaparilla, also labelled as compound extract, and had made the following analysis of a bottle of it—Cane sugar, 14.170 per cent.; ash, [illegible] potassium, 0.197; ash (other than [illegible] potassium), 0.193; saponine, 0.034; [illegible] 0.003; non-sugars, colouring, etc., 1.280; [illegible] 8.780; and water, 75.325. This was equivalent to 17.323 grains per pint. Iodide of potassium was a drug used in skin diseases, and generally spoken of as an alterative. It was [illegible] to the medical profession, and since the war [illegible] had increased in price by 50 per cent., [illegible] worth 30s per lb. In regard to the statement that the extract of sarsaparilla contained a appreciable amount of sarsaparilla he stated it contained 10 per cent. of the dry extract, or 10 per cent. of the liquid extract. As compared with the British Pharmacopoeia" standard this was pretty good quality.

Mr Feez: Would the effect of iodide of potassium being in any food cause it to be adulterated?—Chemically, we would call it adulterated.

Mr Feez: There is evidently something in it which is not sarsaparilla extract. Would it be deleterious?—I would prefer to leave that to a medical man. In many cases it is very valuable.

Mr Feez: Is there any advantage to be gained personally by a maker of cordials of that sort putting in a drug like iodide of potassium?—No.

Further questioned witness said that, compared with others, Schweppes' was an excellent preparation. It was very carefully prepared, and did not contain so much water but had a larger amount of sarsaparilla. Schweppes' contained twice the amount of sarsaparilla of any other compounds on the market, some of which contained only a trace of sarsaparilla. Witness added that 8 per cent. of alcohol was an absolutely necessary ingredient in the absence of a preservative, and in that particular quantity. Six per cent. caused the sarsaparilla to go wrong, with 7 per cent. it kept good a little longer, but 8 per cent. completely checked fermentation. The purpose in adding alcohol after water extraction was to completely extract everything out of the sarsaparilla. He did not agree with the "British Pharmacopoeia" in saying alcohol was simply used as a preservative. Iodide of potassium was useful in cases of rheumatism, gout, a few forms of heart disease, asthma, and in syphilis after a course of mercury.

By Mr Real: Reading the Act from a technical point of view, iodide of potassium had no right to be there.

Mr. Real: And if you were analysing it to see if it only complied with the standard as prescribed by the "British Pharmacopoeia" you would have to certify it as adulterated by reason of the potassium iodide?

Witness: Adulteration is a queer word to use, but from a chemist's point of view we would have to use it; from a common-sense point of view we would never use it. Witness, continuing, said that the amount of potassium used in the best extracts ran to 10 per cent., but that was to the extract of sarsaparilla without dilution. The health officers in Australia agreed that it should be used, but unfortunately the Health Act was only a replica of the Health Act of America. In New South Wales it was not objected to, even if not notified. It did not require to be notified by the law there.

Edmund S. W. Paul, general manager in Australia for Schweppes Ltd., deposed that sarsaparilla was put on the market from a purely medicinal point of view, and it was on the recommendation of a Fellow of the Chemical Society who came from England to prepare the various recipes for making cordials, that iodide was used along with sarsaparilla. Witness, after alluding to the cost of iodide, said that he mixed all cordials—except the lines like lemon squash, where

there was no flavouring—and he knew exactly what went on. The component parts were of the best quality. The wholesale price of the compound sarsaparilla was 23s. per dozen. They used Howard's potassium iodide, as that firm had a reputation for supplying the finest chemicals on the market. Howard's chemicals stood in the chemical trade in the same position as Schweppes in the mineral water trade. They put on the label compound cordial after the New South Wales regulations were brought in. At that time witness had an interview with Dr. Ashburton Thompson, who was the Commissioner for Health, and the Commissioner who visited the different States with the object of taking evidence for uniform regulations to be placed before the interstate conference on health matters. This compound cordial section was framed for the purpose of including all lines not specifically provided for in the regulations, and at that time he mentioned sarsaparilla, and asked whether he thought of establishing a special standard for sarsaparilla, for the reason that their sarsaparilla contained iodide. Dr. Thompson thought that under the regulations, as he had drafted them, no exception would be taken to potassium iodide being in it. That regulation, which was copied in the Queensland regulations, was framed to include chillie punches, O.T., and all similar lines. They put on the label in 1909, "compound cordial." They had been selling the compound cordial ever since in New South Wales with the potassium iodide in it, and there had been no objection to it there. Before this Act in Queensland came into force he thought they sent it up with the compound label on it, for the reason that New South Wales was the first State to make regulations, and they followed as closely as possible to the proposed uniform regulations. That being so, they made their labels uniform to comply with the regulations. They thought they were doing a beneficial thing to the community in putting potassium iodide there, as it was of much medicinal value. It made their sarsaparilla the best sold on the market. There was no alcohol by itself. It was in the form of tinctures. It was not put in as a preservative. There were other flavouring tinctures, which were alcoholic, to bring up the percentage. If they had been notified that they had in any shape or form been committing a breach of the Health Act, they would have immediately altered the label. Mr. Byrn's analytical figures were correct; 17 grains per pint was in accordance with the formula their mixer brought from London, and had continued so ever since. All the Boards of Health read their regulations in a different way. If they had thought they were committing any offence they would have altered the label.

The Police Magistrate imposed a penalty of £1 with £1/1/- analyst's fee, £2/2/- professional costs, 5/4 costs of court, and 5/- witness's expenses. He made no order as to the forfeiture of the goods.

Mr. Feez asked the Police Magistrate to state that this was merely a technical breach of the Act, and his Worship replied that the fine indicated that he held this view.

P. D. L.

The monthly meeting of Directors was held at Melbourne on April 14.

Present—The President (Mr. F. Buckhurst), in the chair, and Messrs. Francis, Malyon, Rankin and White. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Gulliver and Sayer.

Correspondence. — Melbourne Fire Office, enclosing cheque (£13 14s. 3d.), for commissions on insurances.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey, solicitor, stating that he had given advice regarding a matter brought under notice by a member of the company.

Mr. J. C. Burbery, Wellington, N.Z., forwarding copies of the first annual report of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Mr. J. H. Mann, Warracknabeal, thanking the Directors for the assistance rendered to him in connection with a recent case in which he was a witness.

The Secretary, Queensland Branch, stating that the Directors at their last meeting had decided to admit as members of the P.D.L. registered pharmacists employed in Friendly Societies' Dispensaries.

Mr. F. T. Holmes, Launceston, in reply to a communication asking for particulars regarding the taxation of companies in Tasmania, forwarding information asked for. Mr. Holmes stated that if a branch of P.D.L. were established in Tasmania, the minimum annual taxation would be £50 per annum. It appeared that the only course open for Tasmanian pharmacists was to join as individual members of the Victorian Branch. The President stated that in view of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Holmes, he had decided to defer his visit to Tasmania for the time being.

Mr. Edward Mayhew, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., forwarding information in regard to military matters in that State.

Surgeon-General Featherston, Director-General of the A.A.M.S., stating that all military orders relative to pharmaceutical service were sent alike to all military districts. He also stated that the rank of staff-sergeant was not granted to all qualified pharmacists who might enlist in the A.I.F., but only to those appointed to pharmaceutical duties. The Secretary said that this was in reply to a communication addressed to the Director-General at the request of a general meeting of phramacists held at Perth on March 7, when a motion was carried requesting the P.D.L. to ask the Director-General to acquaint each military district with the fact that the lowest rank to be conferred upon those doing pharmaceutical work should be that of staff-sergeant.

Other correspondence was read and minuted.

Election of New Members. The following new members were elected:—Walter H. Howitt, U.F.S., dispensary, Brunswick; Arthur W. J. Madge, Glenferrie-road, Glenferrie; Randolph A. Mathieson, Lorne-street, Junee, N.S.W.

Guarding Against Error.—A country member submitted the following question:—

a chemist had dispensed a prescription was presented at his pharmacy. The prescription did not appear to be correct, and the messenger presenting it was therefore asked to bring the original prescription, so that it might be compared with the copy. Until this was done, the pharmacist said that he would not make up the medicine. He now asked what was his position in the event of a dispute arising as to what the original prescription meant and what the mixture should be. Could the P.D.L. advise him as to what steps he should take to safeguard himself against any possible claims which might be made?

The Chairman said that the question asked was one of considerable importance to pharmacists, and it would always remain so, so long as the patient retained the right of ownership of the prescription. The only safeguards he could suggest were that the prescription should be (a) copied in the prescription book, (b) stamped with a rubber stamp, and (c) numbered and checked before being handed back to the patient.

Mr White said that all pharmacists got this class of recipe, which was often cut out of newspaper giving medical advice.

Mr Francis pointed out the danger of putting gum stamps on prescriptions instead of using a rubber stamp. The gum labels could be torn off.

Mr. Rankin said he looked at the question from a commercial standpoint. It was a business deal pure and simple, and the pharmacists had to take the risks. It emphasised the necessity of every pharmacist becoming a member of the P.D.L. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded on the lines indicated in the discussion.

U.F.S. Dispensaries and P.D.L.—A long communication was received from the Secretary of the Friendly Society Medical Association, Adelaide, applying to be admitted as a member of the P.D.L. According to the letter, this Society looked upon the pharmacists employed as dispensers in their institution as employees only. They did not desire them to become members, as it would have a tendency to unduly magnify their position, and would make them feel that they were independent of the committee, whereas they were merely employees, and should be absolutely under the control and subject to the Board of Management. It was resolved that a reply be sent stating that under the Memorandum and Articles of Association only registered pharmaceutical chemists were eligible to become members, and that the dispensary in question, therefore, could not be admitted. It was, furthermore, decided to point out that the Executive took the view that the committee gave unjust attention to the carrying on of the dispensary as did the proprietor of a private business, and that it was quite impossible for any layman to supervise the technical work carried out by the dispensers as the members of the committee were not experts, and did not possess the necessary technical knowledge to enable them to criticise the dispensers. They were therefore not in a position to be able to judge whether a dispenser was performing his duties efficiently or otherwise.

Dispensing Error.—The President reported that near the Mail [illegible] a serious dispensing error had been committed. An inquest was being held but it was not desirable to publish the details of the case. The error arose owing to a misreading of the directions on a prescription, which contained, amongst other things, morphia and one of the bromides. The result of this error was that the patient received three doses of the medicine in two hours instead of only one dose. The patient was in a very precarious state of health, and although he appeared quite rational on the following morning, he collapsed an hour or two afterwards and died. The medical man attending him reported the matter to the Coroner, who ordered that an inquest should be held. As the matter was urgent, the President said he had asked Mr. Pearcey, the solicitor, to represent the chemist at the inquest. He desired to know whether the Directors wished the member defended, in view of any possible further legal action being necessary. After a discussion, it was resolved to leave the matter in the Chairman's hands.

Health Act Regulations.—A copy of the new regulations under the Health Act, regarding the labelling of drugs and medicinal preparations, was laid on the table. After discussing the matter, the Directors resolved to make inquiries as to the reasons why certain exemptions agreed to at the Interstate Conference in 1913 had been deleted. The President said that in any case the new regulations would mean that the pharmacists would have to practically reprint the greater part of their labels. He suggested that they should get together, and that the printing should be done in large quantities from one printing establishment. Unless this were done, it was going to mean very heavy expenditure.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance of £51 3s. 9d. in the General Fund, and £620 2s. 6d. in the Reserve Fund.

It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be written to Mr. Alex. S. Cohn, of Camberwell, on the death of his sister.

The meeting then adjourned.

P.A.T.A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The new price list came into force on March 22nd.

Additions to List. — Cerebos Health Saline, Florama Giant Talcum Powder, Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, Pimpernel Dandruff Eradicator, Yardley's Goods.

Alterations of Prices.—Benger's Food, Campheol, Carnrick's Peptonoids, Creamol Emulsion, Dy-o-la Dye, Elliott's Emulsion, Glaxo Feeders, Johnson and Johnson's Goods, Kephaldol, Kephrin, Maltine Goods, Mellin's Feeders, Mustdle Insect Powder, Price's Eau de Cologne, Sayer's Extract of Malt and Malt and Oil, Solyptol Soap.

Removals from List. — Bishop's Piperazine (owing to difficulty of obtaining supplies at present), Corot's Powder, Fleurs de France Per-

fumes, Laxettes, Marie van Brakkel's Scalp Tonic, Complexion Cream, Toilet Pomade, Skin Cream, Shampoo Jelly, Phosferine (Ashton and Parsons'), Pino Hair Colour and Tonic Combined (now off the market), Wilkil Insect Powder, Zenobia Perfumes.

Enemy Lines Removed from List.—Albulactin, Cystopurin, Formamint, Sanatogen, Pebeco.

A notice appears on the list as follows:—

"Distributors of proprietaries are advised that, owing to likely increases, the price in Europe and the continued jump in freightages, the prices to both wholesale and retailers for some of the lines herein may undergo variation at any time."

Without unduly depleting the liquid reserve the sum of £200 has been invested in the War Loan. The financial position and prospects for the current financial year of the P.A.T.A. are considered to be very satisfactory.

Annual Meeting, Victoria.

The third annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at Sargeant's Cafe, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, March 22, at 8.30 p.m.

The President (Mr. S. J. Fripp, jun.) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Barnard, Poulton, Ingamells (Ashton, and Parsons Ltd.), Brett (Bacchus Marsh Milk Co. Ltd.), J. H. Smith, White, Darken, F. J. Hughes, Murrie, Garrick, J. Barker, Leete, Daintree, Yelland, Towl, C. J. Sayle, Bartleman, Newman, London, Piper, Butchers, and the Secretary (Mr. A. L. Peters).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the minutes of the second annual meeting were read and confirmed.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said that, taking into consideration the abnormal times they were passing through, he thought they could be proud of the progress they had made during the past year. The increase in membership had not been as large as was anticipated, but there was good ground for believing that new members would join as the work of the Association increased. Shortly after the last annual meeting, Mr. H. M. Burnside was appointed a canvasser to interview chemists and endeavour to get new members. Before he had time to get properly going he enlisted, and the Association, therefore, lost his services. It had not been possible to find anyone yet to fill his place. During the year a few resignations had been received, but most of these related to pharmacists who had gone out of business. A large number of cutting cases had been successfully dealt with. Unfortunately, the Council had found it necessary to remove a few lines from the list. Some of these were owing to the fact that the goods were of enemy origin. Cutting of prices was to a limited extent still going on, but he thought that it was now being effectively dealt with. Nearly all of the metropolitan dispensaries had raised their prices to those set out in the printed list. In the case of the Geelong dispensary, one or two conferences had been held, and although nothing definite had yet resulted, there was every prospect of an agreement being arrived at. They had lost two useful members from the Council, namely, Mr. J. E. Wasley and Mr George May. Mr. Wasley, as they knew, had enlisted, and Mr. May had retired from active pharmacy. He (the Chairman) had only recently taken an active part in the Association. However, from what he had seen of the work which had been done, he was very hopeful regarding future progress. He was convinced that the P.A.T.A. was of great advantage to traders, and that the annual subscription was money well spent. (Hear, hear.) Taking one line alone, he estimated that the increased prices more than paid for the annual subscription. The trouble was that there were certain people, who, while enjoying all the privileges of the Association, did not subscribe to its funds. There were others, too, who failed to appreciate the work which the Association had done. Unless they had unanimity from all quarters, they could not hope to grow into a powerful body. Efforts had been made to endeavour to induce the grocers to join. The Merchants' Association had almost decided to throw in its lot with the P.A.T.A., but owing to certain articles which had been published in the daily press, they had thought it advisable for the time being not to become actual members, although the movement had their full sympathy. He then referred to the difficulties which the Council had to contend with, and illustrated this by mentioning a case in which a cutting grocer was selling a 6d. proprietary line for 5½d. Although Mr. Fripp, sen., had interviewed the trader in question, he remained adamant to moral suasion, and still preferred to go on selling without making any profit. Great difficulty had been found in maintaining the prices of infants' foods, and it had been found necessary to remove Nestle's Food from the protected list. It seemed to him that there was a certain class of trader who was prepared to sell certain goods even at a loss, and there were others who sold them at a price at which they had as much chance of making a profit as a man had who went around changing sovereigns. The maintenance of the distributing rates of Clement's Tonic had received a good deal of attention during the year, and he hoped that a satisfactory outcome would shortly be brought about. The manufacturers, Messrs. Elliott Bros., had done everything in their power to trace cases of cutting. There was some little difficulty over Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's goods, but the Council was hopeful that the negotiations which have now taken place with that firm would result in the complaints which had been made being satisfactorily adjusted. The manager, Mr. A. J. Firkins, was, he knew, only too anxious to assist them in every way. He desired to express his thanks to their auditor, Mr. H. M. Barker, who had been of great assistance to the Council, and the Secretary, throughout the year. In conclusion, he desired to thank those members who had given the Association their heartfelt support, and any suggestion which might be made at the meeting would receive careful consideration, and he hoped that during the year a considerable increase both

a committee to go and see what would be brought about.

In reply to Mr Ingamells, the Chairman said that where articles had been purchased to verify cutting cases they were resold when possible.

The membership during the year had increased from 160 to 177, and, considering the time, this could be considered satisfactory.

The Secretary then read the financial statement for the year ending 31st December, 1915, as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Receipts.

To Bank Balance 1st Jan. 1915		£49	19 6
Subscriptions—			
Members	£119 14 0		
Wholesalers	15 15 0		
Retailers	121 15 0		
	257 5 0		
Goods resold	4 15 10		
Advertising	3 16 8		
Exchanges	0 4 3		
Refund Secretary's Salary, by Amount for Dr. works	32 0 0		
	£317 1 3		

Payments

By Printing and Stationery	£24 18 6	
Postages, Exchanges, Fares, Etc.	20 11 3	
Goods Purchased	3 11 2	
Secretary's Salary—		
August 17 to December 28, 1914	76 0 0	
January 1 to November 15, 1915	184 0 0	
Audit Fee	2 2 0	
Bank Balance 31st December, 1915	2 15 1	
	£317 1 3	

Audited and found correct.
H. M. BARKER, A.I.A.N.Z.
Licensed Auditor.
20th December, 1916.

On the motion of Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Smith, the Chairman's report and the financial statement were received and adopted.

Election of Council.

The Chairman said that the following nominations for the Council had been received:—

Wholesalers—Messrs. Drake, Ballantyne, and Lomax.

Hairdressers—Messrs. Woods, McRoberts, and Tripp, Junr.

Retailers—Messrs. L. Chisholm, F. Longmore, and J. Sayle.

The Chairman therefore declared the gentlemen nominated duly elected members of the Council.

Mr. Ingamells thought it was a pity that the Council did not represent its full strength. He thought that an effort should be made to secure further nominations.

Mr. Peters said there were only three wholesale drug houses, and each were represented on the Council. As regard to the retail section, there was [illegible] securing nominations owing to many of the chemists having their head offices in Sydney. In the retail section, there were various sections to cater for. Under the Articles of Association, at least four of these must be retailers elected. It was decided that the other retailers should be elected from amongst the general body as they had not identified themselves no representatives could be appointed. Just at the present time, pharmacists had great difficulty in getting away to attend the meetings, owing to the shortage of assistants.

Mr. Garrick said he thought the difficulty was that the Council meetings were held in the mornings.

Mr. Bartleman endorsed this view, and moved that the Council meetings be held in the afternoon. He thought that if this were done, there would be no difficulty in inducing other retailers to take an active part in the work of the Association.

Mr. Ingamells seconded the motion.

Mr. Leete said he thought it would be better if the motion were amended, so that it came as a suggestion from the meeting and not as a mandate. It would be no good getting more retailers on if these meetings were going to result in wholesale representatives dropping off.

Mr. Towl said it would be much better if the meeting made a recommendation to the Council rather than pass a resolution which would give the Council no discretion.

Mr. Bartleman said he would amend his motion accordingly, with the consent of his seconder.

Mr. Ingamells agreed, and the motion in its amended form was put and carried.

Vigorous Discussion.

Mr. Ingamells said he was not at all satisfied that the Association was using its full powers. He felt that until they did so, cutting cases would continue.

The Secretary explained the reasons which led up to the removal of Nestle's Food from the protected list. He also explained the negotiations which were taking place in regard to Allenbury's Food. In a letter he had received from Mr. Firkins, manager of the latter firm, it was pointed out that the great difficulty was the large number of wholesale distributors in Victoria. His firm was only too anxious to investigate complaints, and they had no desire to see their goods removed from the list. No difficulties had arisen in New South Wales and Queensland. The names of two cutters had been furnished to Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, who had been asked to take action in regard thereto. For various reasons, which he explained, Mr. Firkins said he did not think any system of private marking would be effective in tracing the source of supplies.

Mr. Bartleman pointed out that it was a common misconception that the P.A.T.A. fixed the retail prices. This was not so. It was the manufacturers who fixed the minimum selling price.

Mr. Ingamells said he thought the wholesalers should be made to come up to the agreement they had signed, and stop supplying cutters with all goods on the P.A.T.A. list.

The Secretary said the question of foods was very difficult to handle. Proprietary medicines were quite on a different basis.

Mr. Dantree said that the power of the Association lay in the fact that if a man cut one article, steps could be taken to shut off the supplies of all lines on the protected list from him.

If this course were pursued, they would find that the man who was cutting would very soon raise the price of the article which he was selling below the fixed price.

Mr. Piper said that Mr. Firkins' letter was an attempt to shift the responsibility of stopping cutting on to the shoulders of the Association, when he (Mr. Firkins) knew it was his own responsibility.

Mr. Ingamells said he disagreed with Mr. Piper. He thought the wholesale houses were responsible, and should carry out the terms of their signed agreement. He asked Mr. Piper who sold the largest quantity of Allen and Hanbury's Food?

Mr. Piper said he thought the grocers did.

Mr. Ingamells reiterated his assertion that the wholesale houses should only serve those firms who complied with the protected list.

Mr. Fripp pointed out that the wholesale drug houses did not supply all retailers. There were other channels through which goods were bought.

Mr. Ingamells thought the wholesale drug houses supplied 90 per cent. of the retailers. He thought that if the three local houses refused to supply the cutter with all Allen and Hanbury's lines he would very soon be brought to book.

Mr. Fripp stated that the cutting grocer might be able to get his supplies outside of the drug houses.

Mr. Ingamells considered that this should not make any difference. The supplies should be cut off all the same.

Mr. Peters explained that 1/6 had become a sort of household price for infants' foods, and the difficulty which faced all the firms was how they were going to get this price up to 1/7 or 1/8. They must go carefully. The same trouble cropped up in New South Wales. He suggested it would be far better to take the lines off the list altogether. What did Mr. Ingamells suggest in order to cope with the difficulty.

Mr. Ingamells said the wholesale houses had signed an agreement, and they should carry out the terms of it.

Mr. Newman thought Mr. Ingamells was on the right track. If the manufacturer knew that the cutting-retailer would not only be prevented from obtaining all the articles he cut, but of all the manufacturers' goods on the list, it would soon bring about finality.

Mr. Ingamells mentioned two British distributing firms which had been forced to join the Association by the firm action taken by the P.A.T.A. of Great Britain. Unless they were going to strictly carry out the Association's objects, they might as well return the money and close up.

Mr. Daintree asked whether the Council had stopped any retailer from getting supplies of all the articles on the protected list.

The Secretary replied that they had not yet used this weapon.

Mr. Daintree: What is the good of it if you do not use it?

Mr. Peters said it was an easy matter to criticise, but they had to remember that there were limitations as to what the Association could do. He pointed out that the attacks on the part of a section of the public press should not be overlooked, and the Federal Government as well as the public might have something to say if they attempted too much. He thought that a good deal had been accomplished during the year, and that the difficulty with Messrs. Allen and Hanbury would be settled in the near future. The whole question was one that needed very careful consideration. They might rest assured that the Council would leave no stone unturned to prevent the cutting of all the protected lines.

Mr. Newman: Who puts the name on the stop list?

Mr. Peters: The manufacturer.

Mr. Ingamells, in a further speech, advocated direct action in a certain direction.

Mr. Piper said that if this course was adopted "The Age" would publish further articles, and the whole Association might be smashed. He had had several long conversations with Mr. Zions, of Sydney, on the matter. He thought that the stop list should only be used as a last resort. It would be better for them to drop Allen and Hanbury's Food altogether, and say they did not keep it.

Mr. Peters pointed out that if every distributor of Allen and Hanbury's Food had to be communicated with he would have to write 4000 letters.

Mr. Ingamells: You will have to write three letters only, namely, to the three wholesale drug firms.

Mr. Peters said that if the wholesale drug firms refused to supply, the retailers could get the Food elsewhere.

Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Ingamells' contention was sound provided the wholesale houses cut off supplies of all the goods on the list.

Mr. Leete said the Council might take into consideration the advisability of bringing some pressure to bear on a certain institution which was at present defying the Association. He did not agree with what Mr. Piper had said regarding the attitude of "The Age," or what Parliament might do. The prices in the protected list were absolutely fair and reasonable, and no trader need be ashamed of them. They were not trying to get extortionate prices. He thought that if they could only get the retail grocers interested in the Association, its strength would be greatly increased. He quite agreed with the statement that so long as the cutter only had supplies of one line cut off he did not care much, but if his disregard of the price list meant that supplies of a number of goods would be cut off his attitude would be different. He advocated a progressive policy. It was far better for the Council to achieve some finality. He thought that it would greatly help if the Council could devise some means by which it could be made advantageous for pharmacists to join the Association. It would be much better to have 1000 members at 5/- than 200 at £1/1/-. The commercial travellers were able to give their members certain privileges and concessions. This induced outsiders to join. Could not the Council devise some scheme whereby members might derive certain pecuniary benefits or concessions.

to be derived from the present outlook.

Mr. Trupp said he had listened with a good deal of interest to the various criticisms that had taken place, and he thought that some of the members had not realised the difficulties with which they were surrounded. It was an easy matter for Mr. Ingamells to ask them to put into effect the stop list, but, in his opinion, this could only be used as a last resort. He did not think that at the present juncture any good would be done by pressing this point too far.

After a further short discussion, on cases of hardship referred to by Messrs. London and Newman, the meeting terminated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW PROTECTED LIST.

The protected list, which came into operation on March 21, has been issued as an eight-page leaflet. The front page states that the P.A.T.A. does not fix prices; the manufacturer does this. The P.A.T.A. maintains the prices fixed by the manufacturer, so that the prices of proprietary articles will be the same to all people in all places at all times.

The alterations to the list are as follows:—

Additions—Exzerma, Creatonds, Kephirin, Yardley's Eau de Cologne and Shaving Stick, Pine Pips.

Alterations—B'cacho, Formalin Tablets (F. G. and Co.'s), Gainsborough Hat Dyes, Johnson and Johnson's goods (15 per cent. advance), Kepladdol, Piver's Perfumes, Powders, and Eau de Cologne (1/- oz.), Neurogen, Lactogen, Duke's Citrate of Magnesia, Sigma Salve.

Removals—Compound Castor Oil Chocolates, Cavettes, Longmore's Hair Restorer, Nestle's Milk Foods, etc., Wulfing and Co.'s goods, Peacock, Bishop's Citrate of Piperazine.

Meeting of Council.

The April meeting of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at the Offices, 50 William Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, April 6th, 1916, at 10 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Trupp (Chairman in the chair), Ingamells, Cheshire, Drake, and the Secretary.

Apologies from Messrs. Wood and McRobert.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence inward and outward, was read, received and dealt with. It was noted that Mr. Drake's resignation had been accepted. Messrs. Cheshire and Hennessy's letter of the 10th February, in which it was decided to write to the Council of Victoria and Hennessy's that this Council approved of the steps they are taking in connection with Messrs. Victoria and Hennessy's refusal to supply Messrs. Hennessy's goods, and that this Council would support them in any action they may take, was considered. It was decided to inform Messrs. Victoria and Hennessy that this Council would support them in any action they may take, and that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Secretary of the Victorian Council to that effect.

A reply was received from the Victorian Council to the Secretary's letter of February 21st. The reply was not considered satisfactory by the Council. Further steps are now being taken.

Correspondence was received from Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co., in regard to further cutting of Euthymol Tooth Paste. The Secretary reported that this matter was now being dealt with.

Applications to List Lines.—The Neurogen Company's prices for Pine-Pips were accepted, and also the following lines:—

Heaf's Essence, Germicidal Soap (P. D. & Co.), and "Camphenol" (Potter and Parks Ltd.).

The Kephirin Co.—Alterations to the present prices of Kephirin were accepted. These showed a considerable advance.

Protected List.—In printing the next issue of the list it was moved, and seconded, that more prominence be given in the matter of showing alterations in prices that had occurred since the previous issue of the list.

Time of Council Meeting.—Arising out of Mr. Bartleman's motion at the last annual meeting of the Association, it was decided that in future the meetings of the Council be held during the evenings. The time to be about 8 p.m., and that they be held either on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

Accounts to the amount of £75 0/- were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A Call to Action.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Sir,—As an enthusiastic member of the S.W. Sydney Pharmacists' Association I would like to deny through your columns, a wicked rumour which has been circulated in regard to us. It has been freely said by certain malicious persons that all hope of doing any more useful work has been abandoned, and that most of the members are dead, and that the few surviving ones are suffering from "comatosity." This, Sir, is entirely false, the captains and officers of this gallant body are full of fight and ginger, but, having due regard to modern conditions of warfare, they have decided to dig themselves in, and having done so to take a well earned rest until they are "dug out." Has any one got a spade or a bomb?—Yours, etc.,

"THE WORM."

A Dispensers' Union Suggested

To The Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Sir,—In these days when "men of a like calling come together for the betterment of

their united interests, it seems to me that the time has arrived for managers and qualified assistants in the employ of Friendly Societies' Dispensaries to act in a like manner. I believe New South Wales has such an association. Why not Victoria? An association should be easily formed, and a place of meeting could be decided upon wherein we could exchange our topical views. Retail chemists have their associations, the Friendly Societies theirs, even in relation to dispensaries, whilst we, "the main spokes in the dispensary wheels," are really incognito. Friendly intercourse is necessary between us for our common good. I would like to see further remarks on this subject from brother dispensaryites. We only want to get a move on.—Yours, etc.,

"FALL IN LINE."

Formulary.

Unna's Preparations.

The Druggists' Circular gives the following formulæ for several of Unna's preparations taken from the Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle:—

OINTMENT FOR FROST BITES.—Purified sulphur 5 grammes, calcium carbonate 5 grammes, camphor 5 grammes, oil of turpentine 5 grammes, zinc oxide ointment 30 grammes, tincture of iodine 15 grammes, tannic acid 5 grammes.

OINTMENT FOR MANGE.—Balsam of Peru 2 to 5 grammes, purified sulphur 10 grammes, calcium carbonate 10 grammes, zinc oxide ointment enough to make 100 grames.

CHRYSAROBIN COLLODION.—This contains chrysarobin 1 gramme and collodion 20 grammes.

OINTMENT FOR ECZEMA.—This contains 10 grammes each of zinc oxide, purified sulphur, and calcium carbonate, and 70 grammes of boric acid ointment.

PASTA ZINCI ET CRETAE SULPHURATA.—This contains purified sulphur 10 grammes, calcium carbonate 10 grammes, zinc ointment 50 grammes.

FOR FURUNCULOSIS.—(1) Bolus 20 grammes, glycerin 10 grammes, ichthyol 5 grammes.

(2) Purified sulphur 10 grammes, zinc oxide 10 grammes, chalk 10 grammes, glycerin 30 grammes.

(3) Purified sulphur and turpentine, of each 40 grammes, salicylic acid 10 grammes, and oil of turpentine 10 grammes.

(4) Purified sulphur, zinc oxide, calcium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and petrolatum, of each 10 grammes.

FOR PSORIASIS.—(1) Chrysarobin and oil of turpentine, of each 2 grammes, and collodion 16 grammes.

(2) Ammoniated mercury ointment, 45 grammes, sulphur 5 grammes.

(3) Ammoniated mercury ointment 48 grammes, chrysarobin 2 grammes.

Trade & Commerce.

Pure Food Act Regulations.

IMPORTANT LABELLING PROVISIONS AND NEW STANDARDS NOW IN FORCE IN VICTORIA.

The Victorian Board of Health, on February 2, approved of a series of new Regulations under the Health Act. These Regulations received the assent of the Governor-in-Council on April 14, and have now the force of law. They have been issued in a handy-sized booklet of 59 pages by the Government Printer. A copy of this pamphlet should be in the hands of every pharmacist and steps are being taken by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to procure a number of copies and forward one to each of its members.

Altogether there are 78 Regulations. In the main, these follow the recommendations of the Federal and Interstate Pure Foods Conference of 1913. Where deviations have been found necessary, it has been because of deficiencies in existing legislation.

It would be superfluous to reprint the Regulations in the Journal, as they have been fully dealt with in previous issues.

Regulation 71, dealing with the Declaration of Certain Drugs, is, in its present form, very drastic, as it requiries on every package sent out a declaration in bold type of the name of the drug (if within the scope of the list published) together with the quantity or proportion contained in the mixture. Even medicines dispensed on a doctor's prescription, or extemporaneously prepared by a pharmacist, are not exempted from this requirement.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. E. ROBERTSON.

Upon this omission becoming known, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society made representations to Dr. E. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Health, and pointed out the divergence of the Regulation from the recommendations of the Pure Foods Conference. It was also explained that there would be extreme difficulty in carrying out the labelling provisions in the case of doctors' prescripcions, and that both medical men and pharmacists should have an opportunity of discussing the desirability of bringing into force such a departure from established practice before the Department rigidly enforced the regulation.

Dr. Robertson, in reply, gave an assurance that the omission of the exemption was not intended, and that it would be rectified at the first available opportunity. In the meantime, he stated that no action would be taken against any pharmacist who observed the provisions of the Regulations, subject to the following exemption, which was agreed to by the Interstate Conference in 1913:—

This Regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist extemporaneously prepared for a specific and individual case.

Regarding the omission of a further clause, giving the option of depositing formulae of

with the Board of Health, ... had been deferred ... establishment of the necessary ad... to enable it to be carried ...

... would be glad to place ... the view of the Council to obtain ... Regulations as early as possible ... might be forwarded to pharmacists. ... the Government Printer asked to ... the work he would advise the Council ... required number of copies could be ... supplied.

... regulations are now or have ... altered.

11.—Insecticides and Vermin Exterminators.

... shall keep, spread, or use, or suffer ... or used, any preparation con... strychnine, or other poison, so ... any food to risk of contamination ... reach.

20.—Infants' Foods.

... is any food described or sold ... article of food suitable for infants. It ... contain any woody fibre nor any mine... ... nor any preser...

Labelling.

... the label attached to every package of ... food which, when prepared as directed ... accompanying statement or label, con... than one per cent. of starch, or other... ... uniform approximately in propor... to human milk, shall be ... sans-serif capital letters of ... six points face measurement the ...

"THIS FOOD SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN TO INFANTS UNDER THE AGE OF SIX MONTHS EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL DIRECTION."

... words shall be ... words of the ... other words shall be written on the ...

... foods which, when prepared ... accompanying statement or ... converted starch in a proportion ... per cent., or otherwise con... ... proportional composition ... regard to fat, protein, and ... labelled in bold-faced sans-... letters of not less than six points ... with the words—

"THIS FOOD SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN TO INFANTS UNDER THE AGE OF ONE MONTH EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL DIRECTION."

... food suitable for infants ... shall, when pre... accompanying statement ... approximately in proportional ... with regard to fat, pro... ... of starch and starch ... exceed five per cent ...

Medicated Confectionery.

... the label attached to ... confectionery mel... ated by the addition of any drug other than those named or included in Regulation numbered 71 the word "MEDICATED" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement. The addition of harmless colouring and flavouring to confectionery, without declaration, is hereby permitted.

Serial Numbering System.

The adoption of the Serial Numbering system, which was recommended by the Pure Foods Conference, has been deferred pending further consideration.

Labelling of Drugs.

Labels may be printed leaving blank spaces for the insertion of the name of the drug and the quantity or proportion. Dr. Robertson states that it will comply with the Regulations if the name of the drug and the quantity are written in. This will avoid having separate labels printed with the name of each specified drug.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

New South Wales.

Mr. C. V. Vitwater has purchased Jones' pharmacy at Bulli.

Mr D. Hamilton has purchased the pharmacy of Mr Lean at Maclean.

Mr W. G. Cains has purchased Deane's Drug Store, in Liverpool Street, Sydney.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.R.S., is getting busy in the matter of cultivation of medicinal plants at the State Nurseries, and other suitable places.

Mr. G. B. Kennedy, of Manly, has removed to larger and better fitted premises on the opposite side of the Corso.

Dr. Sharpe, of Bexley, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Turvey, of Dunnedoo, and has also taken over the practice of Dr. De Pinna in the same district.

Dr. Mckerihy, the head of the Chemistry Department of the Technical College, is giving matters in connection with the education of pharmacy students his special attention.

Mr. R. H. Cains has opened a pharmacy at Parkville, on the North Sydney line. He is a brother of Mr W. G. Cains, of Pitt Street North, Sydney.

Manly Chemists have agreed as to closing hours as follows:—Mondays to Thursdays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays, open until 10.30 p.m., Sundays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Messrs. Wm. Short & Son, O'Connell Street, Newcastle, are applying for the registration of the word "Septol" to designate disinfectant preparations they have been placing on the market for some time.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray is shaking matters up in connection with pharmaceutical education. He reports a great improvement at the University in the instruction given to pharmacy students. Mr. Gray is also busy interviewing the Technical College authorities, to see to what extent the Technical College can prove of service to the pharmacy students.

Mr. Frank Lloyd has his hands pretty full. He is now a member of the Pharmacy Board, and of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is President of the Master Pharmacists' Association. Pharmacists will regret to hear of the ill-health of Mrs. Lloyd, who has taken an active part in social movements among pharmacists, especially among the bowlers.

Captain Wadsworth is having a busy time in military matters. He particularly cautions pharmacists not to enlist before seeing him and arranging regarding vacant dispenserships. If there is not immediately a vacancy as Sergeant Dispenser the pharmacist is sent to Liverpool Camp for training, and is at hand as soon as the services of a qualified dispenser is required.

Mr. Charles Butcher who has been ill for some months with throat trouble which necessitated hospital treatment and several operations, has now quite recovered, and is back in his old position in connection with the chemists specialties department of Elliott Brothers Limited. His numerous friends will be glad to hear of his complete recovery.

Mr. Georg E. Rason, sales manager of Frederick Stearns and Company, has resigned his position with that firm, and has been appointed sales manager of the Ford Motor Car Company of Canada Ltd., thus severing his connection with the drug trade, with which he has been associated for nearly twenty years. Mr. Rason succeeded Mr. A. W. Dawson as manager of the Sydney branch of Stearns and Co. two or three years ago.

Vannate of Vicine Company.—The annual meeting was held on April 11. At the close of the business the Directors entertained a number of pharmacist friends at a little dinner at the Hotel Carlton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Martin Meagher, Chairman of the Company, and a very pleasant evening was spent. During the evening, reference was made to the fact that the son of Mr. Meagher (Lieut. Leslie Meagher), who was connected with the company prior to his enlistment, was doing good work at the front.

Dr. Sir Philip Sydney Jones celebrated his 80th birthday on April 15th. He is a native of Sydney, and has occupied many important positions in Sydney. He was President of the Australian Medical Conference held in Sydney in 1892. He is President of the Medical Board of N.S.W., a member of the Senate of Sydney University, and a past Vice-chancellor of the same, an honorary consulting surgeon to Sydney Hospital, and honorary consulting physician to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. For many years he was one of the Examiners in the School of Medicine, Sydney University. Sir Philip received the honor of knighthood in 1902.

Victoria.

Mr. Frank J. Taylor, who was formerly in business at Broadford, is opening a new pharmacy shortly at Chelsea.

Miss Lilian M. Whittle, formerly dispenser at the Maryborough Hospital, has been appointed to succeed Miss Frances A. Moore as dispenser at the Bendigo Hospital.

Neurogen Pty. Ltd. have removed from 403 Collins Street, to 300 Exhibition Street, Melbourne. The new telephone number is Central 2953.

William Perton Sinclair of Abbott Street, Sandringham, pharmacist and commercial traveller, who died on March 17, left by a will dated October 11, 1910, estate valued at £2182 to his widow.

Mr. Studley A. Masters pharmacist, Perth, W.A., paid a visit to Melbourne during the month. He went over the College of Pharmacy, and was greatly pleased with the improvements which had been made since his student days. Mr. Masters has enlisted for active service abroad, and will probably be leaving for the front during the next few weeks.

Miss Laura Joliffe, assistant to Messrs. A. P. Miller and Sons, Hobart, spent her holidays in Melbourne during April. Accompanied by Miss Doris Smith she paid a visit to the College, and was greatly impressed with the educational facilities provided for pharmaceutical students. Miss Joliffe is the only lady pharmacist registered in Tasmania.

Mr. H. T. Tompsitt paid a visit to the College of Pharmacy during the month, and inspected the additions and alterations which had been made during the past two or three years. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the advances which had been made by the college, and stated that he always looked back with feelings of pleasure to the days when he took a prominent part, both on the Council and the Pharmacy Board.

Two Pharmacies Burnt.—A destructive fire occurred at Terang, on April 7, when fifteen shops were destroyed, including the pharmacies of Messrs. H. F. Thomas and I. G. McIlwaine, who lost practically the whole of their stock and fittings. Fortunately both were insured. Arrangements have been made for temporary premises pending rebuilding. Mr. Thomas only opened at Terang a few months ago, when he purchased Mr. H. P. Bennett's pharmacy.

Presentation to Mr. Leete.—The old Directors of the Sigma Co. made a presentation to Mr. E. H. Leete, on April 4, of a handsome suit case and secretarial morocco portfolio, and to Mrs. Leete of a gold wrist-set bracelet watch. Mr. Church, Chairman of Directors, said that the Directors personally wished to show their appreciation of Mr. Leete's services to the Company previous to the time he became a salaried officer. Mr. Leete feelingly acknowledged the gift. His health was subsequently drunk over a glass of wine. The expense of the presentations was

by the original directors to the Company.

Mr. H. G. McROBERTS, of Messrs. Duerdin and [illegible] returned to Melbourne on April to [illegible] visit to the East extending over nearly [illegible] months. Mr. McRoberts spent a consi[illegible]rable time in Japan. He noticed a great ex[illegible]sion of trade generally, but was a little dis[illegible]pointed with the progress made in the [illegible]anufacture of drugs and chemicals. In [illegible]hemical glassware, bottles, etc., stocks were [illegible]ormal, but except in a few lines there were [illegible]ew drugs available, except those of Ger[illegible]n origin. Mr. McRoberts returned by the [illegible] Maru," which reached Sydney on 4th April.

INQUEST ON MCPHEE.—An inquest was held on 13th April before the Deputy Coroner (Mr. H. Lenzer, J.) as to the cause of death of Colin McPhee, pharmacist, 42 years of age, who was in charge of Mrs. Hughes's chemist's shop, of which he was a probable purchaser. McPhee arrived at Nathalia on April 7, and appeared mentally depressed. He was troubled with insomnia. On April 10 he remained in bed. Dr. Keys was called in then, and again in the evening, when McPhee was unconscious, and showed signs of having taken opium or morphia. McPhee died half an hour later. A verdict of death by an overdose of morphia was returned. McPhee was a resident of Creswick, and leaves a widow and three young children. Some years ago he was employed by Messrs. H. Francis and Co.'s pharmacy. He left there and went to Creswick, where he became associated with several mining ventures.

BALLARAT U.F.S. DISPENSARY.—This institution has issued its annual report, which shows a membership of 7148. During the year 50,222 prescriptions were dispensed, an average of 961 per week. The Committee state that the usual [illegible] per member for the half-year will be [illegible] to carry on the dispensary. It is pointed out in the report, that this would have had to be considerably increased in consequence of the high price of drugs had it not been for the foresight of the management in years gone by in [illegible] a large reserve fund, the benefit of which the members are now reaping. The income for the year, including balances brought forward was £2875, and the expenditure £2714, [illegible] the bank on 30th November, 1915 [illegible] £161 13s. 6d. The cash sales of goods for the year amounted to £857. Assets are set down at £4188, the only liabilities being debts due amounting to £83, leaving a balance of assets [illegible] to £4105.

THE LATE MR. T. P. ISAAC.—The Victorian [illegible] lost one of its oldest identities in the person of the late Mr. Thomas Prentice Isaac, who on Tuesday, 11th April, passed away [illegible] at the age of sixty-three. The late Mr. Isaac was born in Maldon, Essex, England, and came to this country over forty years ago. He joined the warehouse of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. as shipping clerk, and, later, became a country representative. It was while he was in this capacity that he made the acquaintance of the writer, who was then a young man in the trade, and who has since had many opportunities of meeting him in the course of business. Mr. Isaac was a man of distinct and pleasing personality that attracted attention. As a commercial representative for his firm, he was dignified, tactful, courteous, and full of resource. No one could be more devoted to his employers, or more diligent on their behalf. For some time prior to his death, Mr. Isaac's health was very indifferent. A few months ago he successfully underwent an operation, but later on another trouble manifested itself, which failed to yield to treatment, and a second operation became necessary. He rallied from this, but unfavourable symptoms set in, and he gradually sank and died. During his long career on the roads, Mr. Isaac visited practically every important town in Victoria. There are few country pharmacists who were not at some time or other waited upon by him. He was naturally of a genial disposition. His conversation sparkled with humour, and the brighter subjects of life. In business he was forceful without being arrogant. He expressed his ideas with a crispness that commanded a hearing. He was a man of many parts, and will be much missed. It is worthy of note that Mr. Isaac's first order was booked at the well-known pharmacy of Messrs. Bull and Owen, Geelong. Over thirty years later he booked his last order from the same firm. In private life, he lost none of his charm. He was a kind and considerate host, and those whose privilege it was to spend an hour or two at "Liberty Hall" will have pleasant recollections of being entertained in a novel and interesting manner. The deceased was buried in the Brighton Cemetery in the presence of a large assemblage. The service was conducted by his cousin, the Rev. E. Isaac, and some beautiful floral tributes were sent. Amongst those present were Mr. W. R. Grimwade, Mr. R. E. Wood (manager of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade, and Co.'s), and Mr. Dare. The Commercial Travellers' Association was represented by the President, Mr. V. V. Mendoza, and Mr. James Davies, General Secretary. A great many of the employees of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. attended the funeral, as well as many of his old friends of the roads.

South Australia.

MESSRS. W. H. PORTER and J. H. YOUNG have been elected life honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

MR. T. M. YOUNG returned from his visit to Melbourne on April 4. He gathered up considerable information of value on current pharmaceutical interest during his trip.

MESSRS. V. M. BICKFORD & SONS LTD., on April 8, issued a circular to the trade, stating that the continued disarrangement of industrial affairs throughout the world, and the consequent advance in cost of raw material and containers, has necessitated an alteration in price in two of their proprietary lines. "Alpine Snow, No. 1 [illegible] has been advanced to 9/- per doz., No. 2 size to 5/6, and Spruce Skin Soap to 7/-."

Queensland.

MR. T. V. WILSON, late manager with Mr. Turnbull, of Thursday Island, has purchased the business, which until lately was carried on by Mrs. Haines, of the Island.

THE death is reported of Mr. Frederick J. Timbury, formerly proprietor of the business now owned by Drysdale's Ltd. Recently Mr. Timbury was in business as a chemist and dentist at Manly, near Brisbane. He had recently returned from Sydney, where he held a situation. Mr. Timbury was ailing some time prior to his death.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 3.—Chemical Substances Used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

APOSAL.—Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne.

SELMO.—White pine with tar. Chemists' Co-operative Co. Ltd., 147 George-st., Sydney.

ANTOPINE.—W. B. Cartright Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England

POTENE.—A. E. Hutchinson, Hudson-avenue, Willoughby, N.S.W.

ISOCAINE and HYPERON.—L. R. Scammell, King William-street, Adelaide.

UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Special device of two draped banners with monogram U.F.S.—The Friendly Societies' Medical Association (Incorporated), 70 North Terrace, Adelaide, dispensers.

SEPTOL.—Disinfectants, Wm. Short and Son, O'Connell Street, Newtown, Sydney.

ALKIA AND SALTRATES.—Tokalon Ltd., Great Portland Street, London.

Trade Notes.

Pacolol.

Most chemists in Australia know that Pacolol is being sold as a reliable substitute for the former German disinfectant lysol, and also that it is manufactured by Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., of London, who have been given the right to use the word Lysol in Australia by the Commonwealth Attorney-General. Unfortunately the recent proclamation issued by the Attorney-General referring to the sale of enemy products has caused some pharmacists to think that they can no longer sell "Pacolol" because Pearson's have incorporated with same the word "Lysol." This is a mistake. The Proclamation does not refer to Pacolol or any of the disinfectants manufactured by Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd. For years chemists complained that British manufacturers were too conservative, and that they would not supply chemists' lines suitable for this market. Pearson's have endeavoured to overcome this. They have adopted packings that are smart in appearance, and sizes that meet all requirements. When they took up the Lysol trade mark, under the Temporary Trade Mark Regulations, they did not do it to perpetuate German trade marks. If they had wanted to do this they could have copied exactly the trade mark and packings of the German manufacturers. Australian chemists told them that if they had a lysol they could sell it. Pearson's therefore, used the word lysol in conjunction with Pacolol, and the wrapper in which the bottle is packed bears the names Pacolol and Lysol in bold type, but the label of the bottle has the Pacolol mark in bold type and Lysol in much smaller. Pearson's have no desire to keep the Lysol mark before the public, and they are doing their best to get customers to ask for Pacolol. When the Lysol trade mark was suspended in Australia it was suspended in the favour of four firms. Pearson's is the only firm out of the four that have not copied the German packing. The method adopted is a fair attempt to get and to hold a portion of the Empire's trade which before the war was in the hands of the Germans. Pearson's have received several letters from chemists, asking whether they could continue to sell Pacolol after the date stated by the Attorney-General. This proclamation does not apply to those firms who have been given the right to use certain trade marks. Pearson's can use Lysol in conjunction with the Pacolol trade mark until such time as the Australian Government remove the privilege granted them. They have no love for the Germans, and it is their intention to get hold of all the trade in Australia that they can whilst the German manufacturers cannot get in. They hope that, when the war is over, they will retain the business which they have gone to so much trouble and expense to get. Pearson's did not use the Lysol trade mark of their own accord—they used it when the British Government asked manufacturers to take up German Patents and Trade Marks, and they are accordingly protected by the British and Colonial Governments wherever they have applied for the use of the mark in question. Where these methods have been explained fully, they gain the support of the buyer. The fact that most of Pearson's trade is done with the help of the medical profession speaks for itself. Physicians and surgeons know that they can depend on these disinfectants. Pearson's have a world-wide reputation, and if any chemist will take the trouble to write to the Australian representative of the company, Mr. H. A. Reeves, 25 O'Connell Street, Sydney, he will be only too pleased to write them fully in reply.

Market Reports.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co., on April 1, reported "that the position in regard to importation of drugs and chemicals shows no signs of improvement; in fact, if anything, it appears to be getting more accentuated. What with the curtailment of orders in many lines of goods, increasing shortage of freight, and the difficulty of getting permits from the British Government, we may shortly find it very hard to maintain our stocks as hitherto. We can only hope for the best; meantime our friends may rest assured that we will do our utmost to meet circumstances as they arise. Prices quoted in this list are without engagement. In addition to extreme rates for many articles, values all round are advancing. Increased cost of material, wages,

ought well be grant for this. We have re-
cently been advised of sharp rises in totally unex-
pected quarters, and only the other day, though
but a few hours elapsed between the cabling of
a quotation and our acceptance, the quotation no
longer held good, and the business fell through."

Messrs Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., on April 1, stated that "scarcity of labour and materials, and the dislocation of transport facilities due to the war, are sending prices ever up and up, and a reflex of the head market changes appears in many columns in this edition of our catalogue. First we are told to be prepared for an advance in alcohol and spirituous preparations, and warned of a ten per cent. advance in pottery and rubber goods. Then we learn that many chemicals, including bromide, red and yellow prussiates of potash, guaiacol, methyl salicylate, chlorate of potash, cod liver oil, glacial acetic acid, citrate of potash, creosote, strychnine, cetrarin, clove oil, bell camphor, cocaine, sugar of milk, citrates, tartrates, and seidlitz powders are being purchased on our account at advanced rates—frequently higher than the prices at which we are offering the commodities to our customers. Owing to the supplies from the factory of Messrs. Bidwell, Bidwell and Co. Ltd. being requisitioned for the army, the output of Australian requirements of the popular "Crown" and "Tiger" tooth brushes has unfortunately been stopped. Alum cannot be procured, and permission to ship even small quantities of carbolic acid crystals is well night impossible to obtain. Government demands for chemicals take precedence of civilian orders, and this excuse is proffered in nine cases out of ten when we have to send "hurry up" instructions to suppliers. Mainly for this reason, rubber sundries, metal products, sparklet syphons and bulbs, carbonate of magnesia, etc., etc., have been arriving in small and irregular shipments causing a shortage of soothers, enemas, collapsible tubes, bottles, and who knows what next. From Italy comes a cable intimating that the factory from which we draw our annual wants of stick liquorice is closed, and our agents are quite upside to find another source in that country. Orders have, however, been placed elsewhere, and in a few weeks a supply is due. Many American products, notably tanglefoot, aloin, antiphlogistine and benzine are distributing at higher rates. Cod liver oil is appreciably dear and very scarce, but a weakening tendency shows in the market for permanganate of potash. The export of opium is greatly restricted and all derivatives are affected by a rise in value."

Bowls.

CHEMISTS v. ELSTERNWICK.

A bowling match took place at the Elsternwick Bowling Green on Wednesday, April 12. The [illegible] captained by the President of the [illegible] Club (Mr. D. Rankin). During the afternoon Mrs. Rankin provided light refreshments, which helped to entertain the players. The match was a very enjoyable one, and the hospitality extended to those present was greatly appreciated. The scores are as follows:—

Chemists.		Elsternwick District.	
Eyval, T. V.		Weigall, Dr.	
Wood, R. E.		Parker, —	
Dare, H.		Pennington	
Rankin, D.	23	Levens	29
O'Halloran, H. J.		Edwards	
Davis, H.		Marshall	
Harper, —		Chapham	
Champion, J.	17	Robin	21
Beck, W.		Peters	
Maxwell, R. W.		Reid, Dr.	
Church, E. T.		Johnson	
Cossar, D.	23	Turner	26
	63		76

Practical Notes.

Depilatories.

Depilatory Collodion.

Iodine	75 parts.
Oil of turpentine	1 part.
Castor Oil	200 parts.
Alcohol	1000 parts.
Collodion	3000 parts.

Mix. Apply once daily for three or four successive days. When it peels off it will bring away the hair with it, without causing pain.

Depilatory Powder.

Barium Sulphide	2 parts.
Zinc oxide	1 part.
Starch, in powder	1 part.

Mix and keep dry. When desired for use, make into a paste with a little water and apply to the part from which the hair is to be removed and leave on for ten minutes. Usually one application is enough, but, if necessary, repeat. Unless the barium sulphide is quite fresh, the combination does not work well. Sodium sulphhydrate, 1 part, and precipitated chalk, 3 parts, also make an excellent depilatory, but, like the foregoing, must be kept absolutely dry.—*National Druggist.*

Bottle Cap Wax.

Gelatin	1 oz.
Acacia	1 oz.
Boric Acid	20 grn.
Starch	1 oz.
Water	1 pint.

Mix the alacia, gelatin and acid with 14 fl. oz. of cold water, and, when the acacia is dissolved, heat the mixture to boiling, remove the scum and strain. Also mix the starch with the remainder of the water, and stir this mixture into the hot gelatin solution so as to obtain a uniform product. This, too, may be tinted with any suitable aniline dye. This mixture may also be used instead of sealing wax for sealing bottles. It must be softened by the application of sufficient heat.—Canadian Phar. Jour.

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CONTAINS NO COCAINE OR MORPHINE.

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EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

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DR.—, D.SC., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

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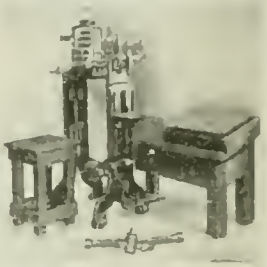

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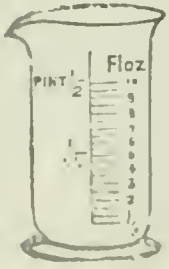

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[illegible] Scott's
[illegible] De

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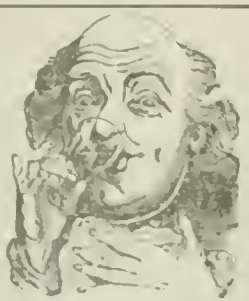

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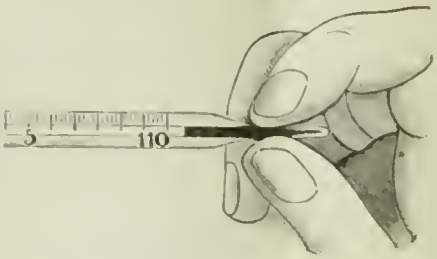

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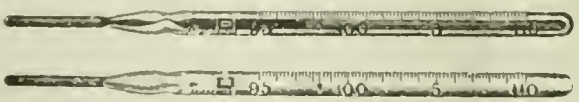

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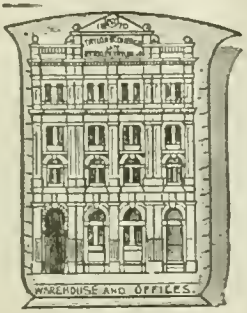

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Medical Act 1915, Part III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

As required by Section 95, Sub-section 1 of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: THURSDAY and FRIDAY 1st and 2nd June, 1916.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

Latin.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

English.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

Arithmetic.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to Lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages

Algebra.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

Geometry.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Arithmetic	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Examination Questions.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. Is a copy.

Pass Standard.

The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

English Text Book.

The Text Book in English for March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.) Part I.

To be memorised:—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*

Browning—*Prospice*

Kipling—*Flag of England.*

Henley—*England.*

Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*

Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1916, and March and June, 1917, will be:

English Prose and Verse (F. Sinclaire, M.A.) Part I

To be memorised:—

Shakespeare—*When to the Sessions.*
When Icicles Hang.

Milton—*Paradise Lost* ("He scarce had ceased" to end of selection.)
When I Consider.

Keats—*Ode to Autumn.*
Much Have I Travelled.

Wordsworth—*The Solitary Reaper.*
Scorn Not the Sonnet.

Tennyson—*Break, Break, Break.*
Crossing the Bar.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th June, 1916. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th June, 1916.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

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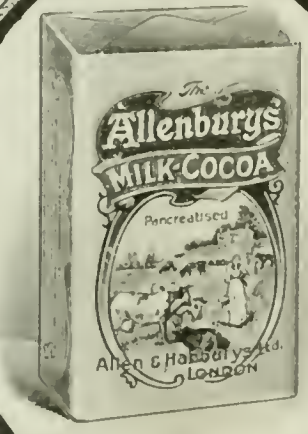

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** The constituents being chemically combined, i.e., not merely mixed, it is impossible for anyone unacquainted with the process to produce an equivalent.*

As an antineuralgic, an antipyretic, and an antihidrotic, we believe it has no superior.

To any doctor who, aside from his constant desire to do the most for his patient, also wishes to patronise home industry, and at the same time to do his bit to help kill the enemy's trade, especially in the future, as well as at present, we will afford full facilities for testing AT OUR EXPENSE the strength of our claims in respect to **Kephirin**.

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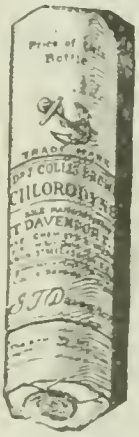

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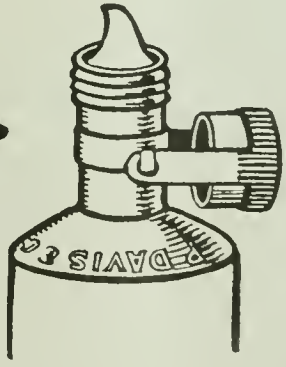

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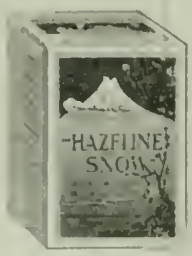

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